

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Does crime really pay? In Saturday tomorrow the winning entry in *The Times* / Veve Cluot Short Crime Story Competition. On the travel front: A motoring holiday in Scotland and life in the United Arab Emirates. In Values, a breakdown on how to get your possessions cleaned, dyed, and refurbished. Also included in the eight-page arts and leisure section published each Saturday with *The Times* are news and views of the coming week's events in the arts and the world of entertainment.

## Referendum to decide on reforms

The South African Government's proposals for constitutional reform, involving three houses of parliament for whites, Coloureds and Asians, but not including Africans, were presented yesterday. The Minister for Constitutional Development expects the proposals to be passed in the current session of the whites-only Parliament, but said that they would not become law until passed by a majority of white voters at a referendum. Details, page 6

## Reagan saved on freeze vote

President Reagan was saved from another setback on the nuclear front by a Republican amendment which lessened the impact of the House of Representatives resolution for a mutual freeze. Page 6

## Oil venture

BP and a consortium led by Phillips Petroleum are to develop the Andrew oil field, which has estimated reserves of 140 million barrels, 120 miles from Aberdeen. Page 15

## Bank doubts

Lord Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, questioned the wisdom of allowing building societies to compete directly with banks and insurance companies. Page 15

## Khyber trip

Princess Anne completed her visit to Pakistan yesterday by travelling up the Khyber Pass close to the Afghanistan border. Page 7

## Irish protest

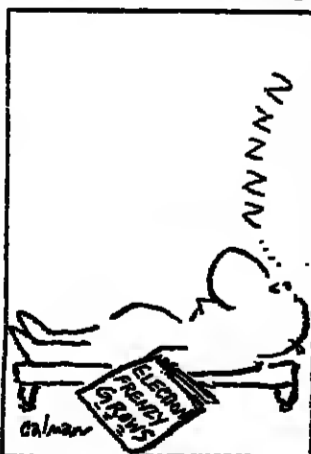
The Irish Government has formally protested to Britain about criticism by the Secretary of State for Defence, Uprour in Dial. Page 2

## Jaguar roaring

Jaguar Cars is considering the reintroduction of a night shift at its Coventry plant to cope with record sales. Production will reach an estimated 28,000 cars this year. Page 2

## A £1.9m suit

An anonymous New York collector paid £1,925,000 at Sotheby's for a suit of armour made about 1550 for King Henry II of France in a £4m sale of pieces from Hever Castle. Back page



Leader page 11  
Letters: On CND, from Dr Alex Comfort, and Mr Eric Jacobs; rates, from Mr Geoffrey Rippon. OC: MF, Lech Walesa, from Fr Dominic Kirkham. Leading articles: Edwin Meece's Lecture: The Tudor Party; Two Germans. Features, pages 8-10  
Kcn Livingstone's pantomime cow: Election fever: a vital weekend at Chequers: Heading for a fall at the summit. Spectrum: Tuning in to our successors. Friday Page: A man about the house. Obituary, page 12  
Mr John Aldridge, Dr Anton Buttigieg

Home News	2-4	Motoring	23
Overseas	5-7	Parliament	5
Arts	12	Property	23
Business	14-19	Science	2
Court	12	Sport	20-22
Crossword	26	TV & Radio	25
Diary	10	Theatres Etc.	25
Events	26	Universities	12
Law Report	19	Weather	24

# Tory initiative on election may be lost, MPs fear

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Conservative MPs, after a week of growing excitement at the prospect of a June general election, were by last night seriously concerned that the Prime Minister might have lost the initiative.

They believe that the assembly of senior advisers at Chequers on Sunday, and the fact that it is known, may make imperative an announcement by Mrs Margaret Thatcher early next week.

If so, and if her preference after full consideration is to go to the country in late June, then she is in danger of giving the Opposition parties six or seven weeks' notice of an election.

She has had strong advice from within the party that to give more than the four weeks' notice required by statute would particularly help the Liberals and Social Democrats, who can expect increased exposure to public view during a campaign.

It is now known that Mrs Thatcher received advice from some quarters earlier in the week to cancel the Chequers consultations so that this danger might be avoided, but she was not persuaded.

The evidence is that this gathering will help Mrs Thatcher to give serious formal consideration for the first time to the advisability of a June election. She has been receiving unsought informal advice for weeks.

The reason why no one so far has been able to detect her intentions is that up to last night she had formed none. In the Commons yesterday she showed a weary contentment as the twice-weekly routine was tried.

When Mr Michael Foot asked about a newspaper report that Mr Whitelaw had revealed the date as June 9, a report since denied, Mrs Thatcher said that his question did not merit a reply.

One rather more substantial straw was in the wind yesterday after Mr Edwin Meece, a senior member of President Reagan's staff, met the Prime Minister and received her absolute assurance that she will have talks with the President, and Williamsburg, Virginia, for the economic "summit" from May 28 to 30.

This intelligence intensified discussion at Westminster of the feasibility of an election on June 9, the earliest possible date and one that many Conservatives favour.

The majority view was that the American visit so late in a campaign would be possible but on balance, since three full campaigning days, excluding Sunday, would be lost and two others partly lost.

Mrs Thatcher's programme, which it was said last night could not be shortened, entails leaving London in the early evening of Thursday, May 26, and returning, at the earliest, by noon on Tuesday, May 31. The Williamsburg conference is due to end with a state banquet on the Monday night which she is said to be reluctant to miss.

The evidence is that this gathering will help Mrs Thatcher to give serious formal consideration for the first time to the advisability of a June election. She has been receiving unsought informal advice for weeks.

The reason why no one so far has been able to detect her intentions is that up to last night she had formed none. In the Commons yesterday she showed a weary contentment as the twice-weekly routine was tried.

When Mr Michael Foot asked about a newspaper report that Mr Whitelaw had revealed the date as June 9, a report since denied, Mrs Thatcher said that his question did not merit a reply.

One rather more substantial straw was in the wind yesterday after Mr Edwin Meece, a senior member of President Reagan's staff, met the Prime Minister and received her absolute assurance that she will have talks with the President, and Williamsburg, Virginia, for the economic "summit" from May 28 to 30.

night she had formed none. In the Commons yesterday she showed a weary contentment as the twice-weekly routine was tried. When Mr Michael Foot asked about a newspaper report that Mr Whitelaw had revealed the date as June 9, a report since denied, Mrs Thatcher said that his question did not merit a reply.

One rather more substantial straw was in the wind yesterday after Mr Edwin Meece, a senior member of President Reagan's staff, met the Prime Minister and received her absolute assurance that she will have talks with the President, and Williamsburg, Virginia, for the economic "summit" from May 28 to 30.

This intelligence intensified discussion at Westminster of the feasibility of an election on June 9, the earliest possible date and one that many Conservatives favour.

The majority view was that the American visit so late in a campaign would be possible but on balance, since three full campaigning days, excluding Sunday, would be lost and two others partly lost.

Mrs Thatcher's programme, which it was said last night could not be shortened, entails leaving London in the early evening of Thursday, May 26, and returning, at the earliest, by noon on Tuesday, May 31.

The Williamsburg conference is due to end with a state banquet on the Monday night which she is said to be reluctant to miss.

The evidence is that this gathering will help Mrs Thatcher to give serious formal consideration for the first time to the advisability of a June election. She has been receiving unsought informal advice for weeks.

The reason why no one so far has been able to detect her intentions is that up to last night she had formed none. In the Commons yesterday she showed a weary contentment as the twice-weekly routine was tried.

When Mr Michael Foot asked about a newspaper report that Mr Whitelaw had revealed the date as June 9, a report since denied, Mrs Thatcher said that his question did not merit a reply.

One rather more substantial straw was in the wind yesterday after Mr Edwin Meece, a senior member of President Reagan's staff, met the Prime Minister and received her absolute assurance that she will have talks with the President, and Williamsburg, Virginia, for the economic "summit" from May 28 to 30.

This intelligence intensified discussion at Westminster of the feasibility of an election on June 9, the earliest possible date and one that many Conservatives favour.

The majority view was that the American visit so late in a campaign would be possible but on balance, since three full campaigning days, excluding Sunday, would be lost and two others partly lost.

Mrs Thatcher's programme, which it was said last night could not be shortened, entails leaving London in the early evening of Thursday, May 26, and returning, at the earliest, by noon on Tuesday, May 31.

The Williamsburg conference is due to end with a state banquet on the Monday night which she is said to be reluctant to miss.

The evidence is that this gathering will help Mrs Thatcher to give serious formal consideration for the first time to the advisability of a June election. She has been receiving unsought informal advice for weeks.



Paris clashes: Small businessmen demonstrating against the Government's austerity measures yesterday break through police barricades.

## Students attack French police

From Diana Geddes Paris

Police used teargas and batons in violent clashes with two big demonstrations in Paris yesterday. One involved some 20,000 shopkeepers and other owners of small businesses, protesting against price controls and other austerity measures. The second an estimated 3,000 students protesting against planned reforms of higher education.

The clash with the students was once again provoked by a small minority of extreme right-wingers, wearing crash helmets and scarves over their faces, who attacked the assembled riot police near the Pont d'Amsteritz in the Fourth Arrondissement with Molotov cocktails and stones. Similar incidents occurred last Friday.

The police responded with tear gas grenades, backed up by water cannons, while police motorcyclists gave chase down the narrow streets near the Jardin des Plantes, where some students had erected barricades of burning tyres. First reports indicated that about 30 students were arrested. Three policemen were hurt.

The incidents broke out towards the end of the demonstration at about 6 p.m. Earlier, thousands of students, mostly from Paris, but also from the provinces, had marched peacefully under banners insisting on their apolitical character.

"Neither Right nor Left, but united against the reform", the banners proclaimed, while students chanted the slogan that has become almost a signature tune of their demonstrations: "Hot, hot, the spring will be hot!"

The clash with the shopkeepers, cafe owners, hairdressers, and other small businessmen came as demonstrators tried to break through police lines in an attempt to reach the headquarters of the government office of Trade and Commerce in the Quai Branly.

The enraged demonstrators hurled stones and other objects at the police, and erected a barricade across the Avenue Bosquet with paving stones and other material from nearby road-works.

As the mass protests continued throughout France, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, insisted that there was no question of the Government's accepting any "slippage" in its economic targets. He hinted strongly at the possible introduction of new, even more stringent, austerity measures.

"The Mauroy plan, mark three, is still in force," he said in an interview with *Agece France Presse*. "I believe in the policy that I am pursuing. I am determined that it will succeed, and I am convinced that it will".

## Shelling in Beirut worst since siege

From Katherine Doornan Beirut

Just when it appeared that diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Lebanon might bear fruit, Beirut came under the heaviest shelling yesterday since the Israeli siege last summer. Both Christian and Muslim sectors of the capital and its outskirts were struck by 170mm shells and mortar rounds.

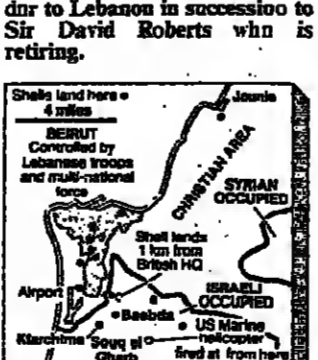
At least eight people were killed and 22 others wounded in the shelling that began without warning at 11.45am local time, catching most residents by surprise. One man was reportedly killed when a rocket smashed through his bathroom wall, killing him instantly as he bathed.

A US Marine Huey-type helicopter that took off from Beirut airport on a reconnaissance flight to determine the source of the shelling came under fire and had to turn back after the shots punched three holes into it. Colonel James Mead, commander of the US Marine contingent of the international peacekeeping force, was in the aircraft but neither he nor the pilot was hurt.

Major Fred Lastfi, a spokesman for the Marines, said the 50 calibre rounds were fired from the mountain village of Souk el Ghard in the Israeli-occupied Aley district. The village is a stronghold of the Christian militia.

The shelling came after fighting had intensified this week between the right-wing Christian Lebanese Forces and the left-wing Druze of the Socialist Progressive Party. The fighting had been concentrated mainly in the mountainous south-east of Beirut, occasionally spilling over to the south-eastern suburbs.

LONDON: Mr Nicholas Barrington, head of the British interests section at the Swedish Embassy in Tehran since 1981, has been appointed Ambassador to Lebanon in succession to Sir David Roberts who is retiring.



Shelling in Beirut. Beirut controlled by Lebanese and multi-national forces. Aley district is Israeli-occupied. Beirut is 11 km from Souk el Ghard. Aley is 10 km from Beirut. Beirut is 10 km from Aley. Beirut is 10 km from Aley.

## Thatcher rejects Soviet proposals for missiles

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday rejected Soviet proposals to include the British strategic nuclear force within the Geneva talks over intermediate nuclear forces, although she welcomed the offer by Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader, to negotiate about the numbers of warheads rather than missiles.

As it was announced that Mrs Thatcher would have a debate next Tuesday and Wednesday on defence and disarmament, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, clashed in the Commons over the Government's response to the Soviet move.

The Prime Minister said that the British nuclear deterrent was at the "irreducible minimum" after Mr Foot had argued that if the Government blocked the proposal to include the British nuclear force in the talks, the conference might be wrecked. He later described Mrs Thatcher's response as "hopelessly inadequate".

Mrs Thatcher had said it was totally wrong to suggest that Britain's last resort submarine-based nuclear weapons should be included in the INF talks which were about land-based weapons. "For the Soviet Union to suggest that and leave out of account her own strategic weapons is meant to delude the British public. It must not succeed in doing so," she said.

After Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, had remarked that the Andropov move had been much more coolly received in London than in Washington, Mrs Thatcher welcomed the apparent Soviet concession on warheads. "That is what Nato has always wanted. That particular part of the proposal is to be welcomed."

She said she would not encourage President Reagan to take the advice of the House of Representatives in its vote yesterday to support a nuclear freeze. That, she said, would freeze in the superiority of the Soviet Union and hinder the objective of those who wanted genuine disarmament with reductions on both sides.

"To abandon our deterrent would be one-sided disarmament. The deterrent is the first and most important part of our defence."

The controversy over the deployment of cruise missiles has led to clarification of the 1951 agreement with the United States governing the use of nuclear weapons based in Britain.

It has been established that the agreement for joint decision-making would apply to cruise missiles, not only on their bases at Greenham Common and Molesworth, but also when deployed up to 100 miles away in times of tension.

The Government has rejected demands for "dual-key" control because it is satisfied with the 1951 agreement. However, it is understood that persistent questioning about the precise details of the agreement led to consultations with the American Government to make certain that it satisfactorily covered the mobile cruise missiles.

Until now the standard public reference to the 1951 agreement by the Prime Minister and others has been to the effect that the use of bases in Britain for mounting nuclear operations in an emergency would be a matter for joint decision by the Government and the United States Government in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time.

However, it has been suggested that cruise missiles might be dispersed up to 100 miles from their bases. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in Parliament on Tuesday that the 1951 agreement "specifically provides that no weapons or bases used by the Americans under agreements with us will be used without the joint decision of the President and the Prime Minister".

## Fault found in deck of frigate

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy has had to withdraw a frigate from service in the North Atlantic because of cracking in its upper deck. The ship, HMS Amazon, is one of six Type 21 frigates in the Royal Navy, all of which will need to have their hulls strengthened because of the problem of cracking.

The problem in the Type 21s has been known about for 18 months, and a programme had been instituted for strengthening them one at a time. Work on HMS Arrow has been virtually completed though she is still at Devonport dockyard.

HMS Amazon was scheduled to go into Devonport for refit in August, but has had to be prematurely withdrawn from service, apparently because the problem in her has developed either more rapidly or more seriously than had been foreseen.

The Type-21 was designed by Vosper Thornycroft in collaboration with Yarrow, and was the first class of warship for many years to be designed for the Royal Navy by commercial firms rather than by the Ministry of Defence's own design teams.

A controversial feature of the design was the use of aluminium in the upper parts of the ship, and it is believed to be in the aluminium that the cracking has occurred.

## £350m for Britain in Robin Hood charter

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission presented its new "Robin Hood's charter" in Brussels yesterday, setting out what it described as the only possible solution for saving the EEC from bankruptcy. If accepted by member states, it would increase the Community's ability to spend by some £3,300m, at present levels.

The plan, which would basically take more from the rich countries to give to the poor, could reduce Britain's EEC budget deficit by between a third and a half. If it were implemented now, that would mean a saving of about £350m over the year.

The plan was necessary, Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission president, said, because the Community was on the point of running out of money, owing to "a disturbing increase" in agricultural expenditure. It was also high time for a better balance to be found between revenue and expenditure. The plan does not include specific new promises on how the extra money will be spent.

The main plank of the Commission's argument is that there must be an increase in the amount of money available for the Community budget. The Commission therefore wants member states to increase the amount of value-added tax revenue they pay into the budget from 1 per cent of their total receipts to 1.4 per cent.

Such an increase would have to be approved by parliaments in all member states, but the Commission is asking that future increases could be agreed, when necessary, by the Council and the European Parliament alone.

The second main plank is to hold agricultural spending down to no more than a third of the total budget. Any extra money would have to be raised by a "modulated" value-added tax, which would take into account both the relative prosperity of member states and the amount of agricultural produce each was responsible for.

Details of plan, page 7

## Television row goes on

### League may lose sponsor's £3m offer

The Football League announced yesterday that Canon (UK) Limited are to sponsor the League for £3m over the next three years. But the contract, the biggest in British sport, depends on the outcome of talks between the club chairmen and the television companies, which broke down yesterday.

The chairmen, who met in London, rejected the latest television proposals but voted unanimously for the management committee to renegotiate a new deal. The BBC and ITV, after bearing the decision,

immediately withdrew their offer, worth a total of £5.4m over the next two seasons. John Bromley, the head of sport at London Weekend, said: "We are further away from reaching agreement than we have ever been in the last seven months. Football has got to realize that it is no longer one of the great sports on television. It has lost its way and is gradually strangling itself to death."

Martin Walter, the chairman of Canon, commented: "If no television deal is agreed, obviously we will look at whether our sponsorship goes ahead. If there were a significantly lower amount of football on television next season, then we would have to look at the situation again."

The clubs will share £496,000 a year under the sponsorship deal, £10,000 for those in the first division, £6,000 for the second, £4,000 for the third and £2,000 for the fourth. Prize money of £214,000 is also offered as well as money for ground safety and youth schemes.

## Control of cruise is clarified

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

The controversy over the deployment of cruise missiles has led to clarification of the 1951 agreement with the United States governing the use of nuclear weapons based in Britain.

It has been established that the agreement for joint decision-making would apply to cruise missiles, not only on their bases at Greenham Common and Molesworth, but also when deployed up to 100 miles away in times of tension.

The Government has rejected demands for "dual-key" control because it is satisfied with the 1951 agreement. However, it is understood that persistent questioning about the precise details of the agreement led to consultations with the American Government to make certain that it satisfactorily covered the mobile cruise missiles.

Until now the standard public reference to the 1951 agreement by the Prime Minister and others has been to the effect that the use of bases in Britain for mounting nuclear operations in an emergency would be a matter for joint decision by the Government and the United States Government in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time.

However, it has been suggested that cruise missiles might be dispersed up to 100 miles from their bases. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in Parliament on Tuesday that the 1951 agreement "specifically provides that no weapons or bases used by the Americans under agreements with us will be used without the joint decision of the President and the Prime Minister".

## Property Report 1983

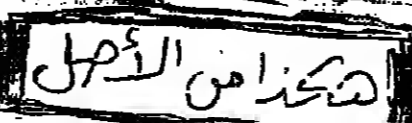
United Kingdom France Germany and USA

- Investment Market
- Office Market
- Industrial and Warehouse Market
- Retail Market
- Hotels
- Petrol Filling Stations
- Plant and Machinery
- Legislation and General Practice

Phone R. Baldwin BSc FRICS for your copy now

**Weatherall Green & Smith** 22 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1LT  
01-405 6944  
London Leeds Paris Frankfurt New York

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



### Diary tells of mother's death fear

Miss Beverley Brooke, who gave birth to a baby boy while she was on a life support machine in hospital, kept a diary detailing the events of the last few weeks before she died.

Miss Brooke, aged 19, died on Wednesday when doctors at Leeds General Infirmary turned off the machine 24 hours after her baby was born by caesarean section.

She describes in her diary the varying with the baby's father, who is not named. And she talks of her expectation that she was going to die as her head ached, double vision and dizziness grew worse to the point leading to the baby's birth.

Mrs Noelle Colley, Miss Brooke's mother, who lives at Dewsbury, said: "I have found Beverley's diary, but most of the contents are private."

"She describes the events of the weeks before her death. She was in hospital several times, but she discharged herself because she was not happy with the treatment she was getting. She told me she knew she was going to die."

Mrs Colley is calling for an inquiry into the case.

### London taxi fares to go up

London taxi fares will go up from May 19. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary announced yesterday. The new tariff will incorporate a minimum fare of 60p (including a hiring charge of 40p) for the first 618 yards or two minutes, 12 seconds.

The rate will then be 10p for each 309 yards or one minute six seconds up to six miles and 10p for each 210 yards, or 48 seconds, thereafter. Except for the charge for hirings after midnight which will rise from 40p to 60p, the extra charges will remain unchanged.

### Dock strike is over

A seven-week strike by 2,300 dock workers at Tilbury ended yesterday with both sides in the dispute claiming victory.

The men voted to return to work saying their claim for parity with white collar workers had been met, but the Port of London Authority says it has not been conceded.

### Housekeeper gives up home

Mrs Adah Peony, aged 55, the £2.50-a-week housekeeper dismissed by the Dowager Lady Radnor after seeking a pay rise, has given up her home to avoid eviction proceedings.

A tribunal had rejected Mrs Peony's claim and awarded her £45 redundancy cash. Mrs Peony and her retired bricklayer husband were due to be taken to the county court at Salisbury, Wiltshire, today by Lady Radnor.

### Candidate for Livingston

Mr Robin Cook, a Labour romancer, has been selected as party candidate for the new parliamentary constituency of Livingston, a seat for which Mr Wedgwood Benn's name had been actively canvassed. (Anthony Bevins writes).

## Coal industry must abandon hopeless pits, chairman says

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Norman Siddall, chairman of the National Coal Board yesterday began a process of softening-up militant opinion among the miners, warning them that "we must pull out of the hopeless pits".

Addressing the conference of the traditionally moderate Lancashire colliers, he said: "We are producing too much coal, too expensively. The coal glut is likely to prompt the closure of 15 pits with the loss of 15,000 jobs in 1983-84."

"I know that as trade unionists you do not enjoy seeing employment in the industry coming down. You naturally want there to be as many jobs as possible in coalmining."

"But they have to be real jobs, paying for themselves in terms of coal at prices the customer will be prepared to pay, jobs based on the highest efficiency we can achieve, in other words, jobs men will feel secure in."

The coal board does not expect any improvement in the overall demand for coal over the next year, and says that the continuing economic recession had invalidated the ambitious projections of demand drawn up with the previous Labour Government.

The NCB has spent £3.125m on modernizing deep mines, and will spend a further £745m this year as part of the long-term plan to bring into production 42 million tonnes of new capacity.

Mr Siddall added: "At the same time as we create highly efficient new capacity we must pull out of the hopeless pits which are preventing the industry from adapting itself to the needs of the market."

"We are producing too much coal, too expensively. In saying that, I am not blaming the men working in the problem pits. Over and over again we see the skill and effort of first-class men being wasted because of the physical problems, while elsewhere we are creating excellent conditions."

Since 1974-75 the industry had closed 63 pits employing about 23,000 men, but alternative jobs had been provided for about 15,000 and only 5,900 men had been made redundant. Of these, most were voluntary and more than 90 per cent were aged 55 and over.

The board's policy would be to treat as generously as possible every man who was no longer able to continue working, Mr Siddall said.

Addressing the same conference, Mr David Lea, assistant general secretary of the TUC, said: "The last four years have seen an unprecedented battering of our nationalized industries."

"We are now told that four years of this mayhem is only the beginning. We have been warned. If it does get back, the mayhem of the next four years will make the past four look like merely a slight difference of opinion."

## Jaguar sales boom may bring nightshift

By Clifford Webb

Jaguar Cars' remarkable recovery from losses of £2m a month only two years ago in record sales at home and overseas has so outstripped production that the company may be forced to introduce a night shift more than a year earlier than planned.

The Coventry plant has not operated a nightshift for more than four years. But production has increased from 14,000 cars in 1980 to 22,000 last year and will reach an estimated 28,000 this year. A peak production of 32,000 cars was reached in the 1970s, with double-shift work and 4,000 more employees.

John Egan, the chairman of Jaguar Cars, who was recently voted Midlander of the Year for restoring the fortunes of the Midlands company, has always insisted that he would not make the mistake of his predecessors and increase his labour force to meet short-term sales booms.

But in the face of growing order books and lengthening delivery times it is now widely expected that he will have to act soon. The 7,200-strong work force is operating extensive overtime including weekend work. Jaguar sales in the United States reached a record of 1,536 cars last month, an increase of 64 per cent on April, 1982, and equal to six months sales in 1980. From 3,000 that year, US

sales rose to 4,200 in 1981 and 10,300 last year. The original forecast of 12,000 for this year is being revised to more than 14,000.

European sales in the first three months of this year increased by 58 per cent, with Germany leading the field. Jaguar admit, however, that it is starting from a very small base, with only 2,500 sales in the whole of Europe last year.

Japanese cars assembled in Australia are to go on sale in Britain today against growing protests that they are a thinly disguised method of by-passing the ceiling on Japanese sales here, which restricts their quota to 11 per cent of the UK market.

The cars, called Loosdales, are manufactured by Mitsubishi Motors in Adelaide, South Australia, and are said to contain 85 per cent Australian-made components.

Prices range from £5,699 for a 1.6 litre saloon to £8,299 for a 2.6 litre automatic estate.

A British Leyland subsidiary, the Aveling Barford engineering works, in Grantham, issued redundancy notices yesterday to 800 of their 1,100 workers who had refused to accept a productivity deal to save the company.

The company produces equipment for the construction industry.



Corporal David Timms, one of those injured by an IRA bomb which killed seven members of the Royal Green Jackets band in Regent's Park, London, last year, among the relatives attending a memorial tree planting yesterday. Two weeping willows were planted near the bandstand by Mrs Sandra Barker, widow of Sergeant-Major Graham Barker, and Mrs Dorothy Heritage (Photographs: Steve Blogg)

## Ministers' nuclear war plea

By Nicholas Timmins

Two ministers are to address the British Medical Association's central committee for community medicine today to emphasize the need for civil defence planning in the event of nuclear war.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, who is responsible for civil defence, and Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health, are to address the community physicians who play a key part in the health services' planning for a nuclear war, at the invitation of their chairman, Dr Stuart Horner.

Dr Horner was a member of the BMA working party which produced a highly critical report of the Government's civil defence plans in March.

With the approval of his committee's executive, he has tabled a motion for the BMA's annual representative meeting next month urging community physicians to take on further part in such plans until the crisis envisaged in the BMA report have been met. The full committee will be asked to approve that motion today.

The report concluded that effective planning along the lines envisaged is not possible in the face of a large attack; that an attack with a single weapon on a city would overwhelm the whole National Health Service; that deaths and injuries from a 200 megaton attack would be two to two and half times greater than those estimated by the Home Office.

The Home Office is revising its estimates

## Uproar in Dail over Heseltine remarks

By Richard Ford

A dispute broke out in the Dublin Parliament yesterday over the critical remarks on Irish neutrality made in Belfast on Wednesday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and as Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland arrived in the city for talks with government ministers.

During the rowdy exchanges in the Dail, Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, said that Mr Heseltine's remarks were "a blatant attack on Ireland's neutrality", and he urged Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, to make a strong protest to Mrs Margaret Thatcher about Mr Heseltine's "unwarranted intervention".

As the uproar continued the Speaker said he could not allow the Chair to be pulled, and the sitting was adjourned for 20 minutes.

Afterwards Mr Haughey in a statement questioned whether D. FitzGerald should have met Mr Prior after the "offensive remarks made about Irish neutrality". He also questioned whether he should have met Mr Prior after a refusal of a formal request by Dr FitzGerald to meet Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Prior or his surprise visit to Dublin, which was aimed at improving Anglo-Irish relations, toured the Royal Dublin Show accompanied by Mr Peter Barry, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Later he met Dr FitzGerald and Mr Richard Spring, the Labour leader and deputy Prime Minister, for the first time since the Fine Gael-Labour coalition government came to power last December.

Provisional Sinn Fein, the

political wing of the Provisional IRA, yesterday named 14 candidates who will stand at the general election in Northern Ireland in what promises to be a fascinating struggle with their rivals, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, for the nationalist vote.

Six Sinn Fein candidates have been convicted of terrorist offences and four are former internees, full details of which were given in the announcement.

Two men implicated in a series of alleged terrorist crimes by a self-confessed provisional IRA murderer, who underwent a religious conversion while on the run, went on trial in Belfast yesterday at the start of the third big case involving informers in the province.

Unlike the two previous cases, the informer, Kevin McGrady, aged 27, from the Markets area of Belfast, has not been granted immunity for his offences but is serving a life sentence in prison after admitting three murders and 24 other terrorist crimes.

The 10 men have denied all the charges, which include three murders, wounding with intent, attempted murder, possession of firearms, conspiracy to murder Sir Jamie Flanagan, the first Roman Catholic chief constable of the RUC, and membership of the Provisional IRA.

Mr Raymond Dornan, aged 39, a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, underwent emergency surgery yesterday after being seriously injured when a Provisional IRA booby-trap bomb exploded under his car.

## Hitler art on display after 'test'

By Alan Hamilton

Forty-one paintings believed to be the work of Adolf Hitler, the minor Austrian watercolourist, went on show yesterday at Longleat House, Wiltshire, the home of Lord Bath.

He bought his first two "Hitlers" at Sotheby's for £600 the pair in 1960 to add to his collection of Churchill memorabilia. He decided to put his collection on public display for the first time in response to the current vogue for the work of Hitler, the diarist.

Lord Bath is reasonably convinced that his paintings are the work of Hitler, who was Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945.

Most of the works are views of old Vienna, believed to have been copied from postcards, and showing more of a painter's talent for imitation than for any breadth of imagination.

There is one oil, a solid still life of roses. One water-colour depicting the Berchtesgarden mountain retreat towards the Victorian romanticism of Landseer.

There is also one work, almost in the nature of a cartoon, showing two German soldiers playing chess in the Great War trenches at Douaumont, said to have been painted by the artist for his mother.

During his formative period, the artist is known to have spent several years in Vienna, painting to pay his rent at a men's hostel and producing an estimated 1,000 works between 1907 and the early 1930s, when he was diverted to a political career. Two of the pictures on show were offered for exhibition to the Austrian Academy of Art in 1907, but were rejected.

After purchasing his first two paintings at auctions, Lord Bath was approached by Peter Jahn, the artist's cultural adviser during his period of diversion into politics, and still living in Austria.

Herr Jahn gathered nearly sixty of his late master's paintings and sold them to Lord Bath for an average of £250 each. Most of the works are accompanied by a declaration from Herr Jahn testifying to their provenance.

Observers at yesterday's preview were concerned at the variety of signatures on the canvases. Some say "A. Hitler" in block capitals, some are signed "Adolf Hitler" in a lumpy and inelegant script, and some bear the mere initials "AH".

Lord Bath is, however, satisfied with Herr Jahn's authentication of the works. He is, Lord Bath says, probably the only man alive who can say whether they are genuine.

### Science report

## How wild horses can cause abortions

By the Staff of Nature

When a wild stallion wins control of a harem from a rival, one dramatic consequence is that most of the pregnant members of the harem abort their foetuses. So concludes Dr Joel Berger, of the Smithsonian Institution, Front Royal, Virginia, who has been studying some of the 40,000 wild horses of the Great Basin Desert of North America.

Dr Berger selected a group of 129 horses confined to the Granite Range mountains in Nevada, and has watched them for 7,000 hours over the last four years, long enough to be able to claim to know the ages of 90 per cent of the horses.

He found that in harems dominated by a single male throughout the 11 month period of gestation 82 per cent of pregnancies ended with live births. But in unstable harems, where a second or even third stallion had taken control, there were less than half as many successful pregnancies. Closer study, correcting for age (older mares being less successful at bearing viable foetals) showed a 90 per cent abortion rate for mares in their first six months of pregnancy if their harems was conquered by a new stallion.

Dr Berger observed that harem takeovers are characterized by copulations between its members and the new male, but only after he has continually and aggressively bitten and chased them. This amounts to forced copulation, compared to the usual friendly course of events. Presumably forced copulation plays some part in inducing abortions, but since several abortions were also observed in the absence of forced copulation, general stress must also be a cause.

The presumed advantage to the new stallion of his actions is that it enables him to propagate his own genes, not those of a rival. In doing so the horse has at least settled for a slightly more "ethical" method than that of infanticide which is used for similar purposes by some other wild animals, including lions.

Source: Nature 5 May 1983 vol 303 p 59  
© Nature-Times News Service, 1983

## New Comet approaching the Earth

By Our Science Editor

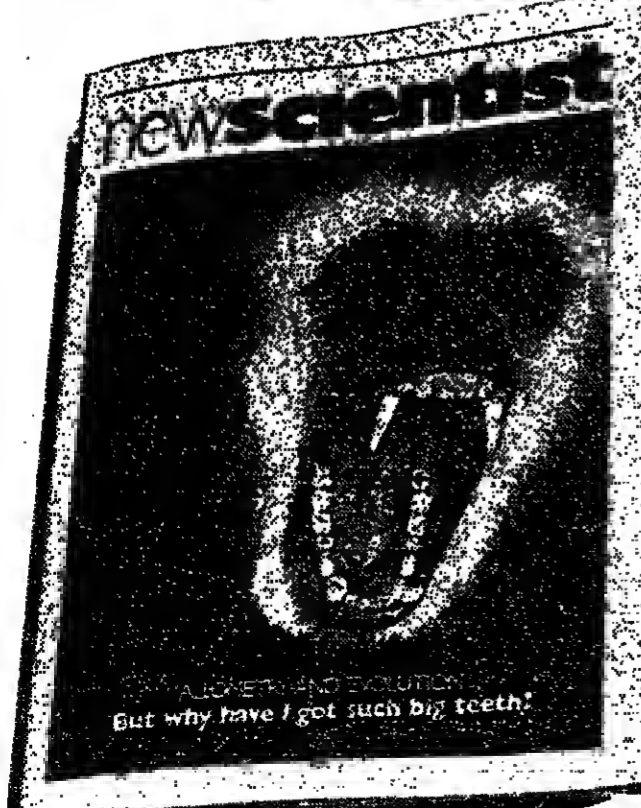
The discovery of a new comet was announced last night to a meeting in London of the Royal Society. It has been called the IRAS-Akari-Alcock, after the names of those who, within days of each other, have confirmed its existence.

The object is approaching the Earth, and should be visible, certainly with good binoculars, over the Plough about May 11. Then it should be, at closest, some three million miles away.

The account to the Royal Society of the discovery began on April 25, when a group of scientists from Leicester University and the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory, Oxford, were monitoring the streams of data coming from the Infrared Astronomy Satellite, IRAS, launched recently to detect stars and galaxies which cannot be seen from Earth-bound observatories.

The equipment it carries to make a map of the Universe is up to a thousand times more sensitive than existing instruments.

# "Why have I got such big teeth?"



In the past few years, Charles Darwin, the man who started modern biology, has been attacked from all sides. This week in *New Scientist* we see how monkeys, apes and deer are yet again proving that Darwin stands up better than his critics.

We also ask whether German science can survive the muddle in its universities; and preview the flat screen TV you can wear on your wrist.

**newscientist**  
Every Thursday

## Lords clear doctors of negligence

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Doctors who were accused of subjecting a woman to a "totally unjustified" operation which left her with a paralysed vocal chord were unanimously cleared of negligence by the House of Lords yesterday.

Five Law Lords rejected an appeal by Mrs Blondell Maynard, a staff officer, against West Midlands Regional Health Authority for the operation, at East Birmingham Hospital in 1970.

She claimed that the physician and surgeon responsible were guilty of an error of professional judgment so as to constitute a breach of duty of care. Contrary to strong medical indications that she had tuberculosis, they had held back from firm diagnosis and instead performed a biopsy of glands between her lungs, she claimed.

But giving judgment, Lord Scarman said: "Differences of opinion and practice exist, and will always exist, in the medical as in other professions. There is seldom any new answer exclusive of all others to problems of professional judgment."

Lord Scarman said that it was

not enough to show that there was a body of competent professional opinion which considered that the decision by the doctors was wrong, if there was also a body of professional opinion, equally competent, which supported the decision as reasonable in the circumstances.

Nor was it enough to show that subsequent events indicated that the operation never had been performed, if at the time of the decision to operate was taken it was reasonable in the sense that a responsible body of medical opinion would have accepted it as proper.

With Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Elwyn-Jones, Lord Roskill and Lord Templeman, he supported the majority Court of Appeal finding against Mrs Maynard, then aged 41.

But Mrs Maynard, of Vibart Road, South Yardley, Birmingham, is pursuing a second claim, in which negligence has been found in her favour against Hillingdon Area Health Authority and Mr Norman Nohl-Oser, a consultant

## IBA talks on Equity dispute

By Kenneth Gostling

Mr John Whitney, the director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), has invited the two sides involved in the dispute over television advertising to informal talks at the authority's London headquarters on Wednesday.

Neither Mr Peter Plowitz, the general secretary of Equity, the actors' union, or Mr David Wheeler, the director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, who have both accepted the invitation, knows what may be proposed.

However, in March the IBA suggested an independent commission of inquiry, which was accepted by the IPA but rejected by Equity.

## Paras queued up for mass rape court told

A young paratrooper told a court yesterday that members of his regiment queued up to rape a teenage girl despite her pleas to be left alone.

The alleged incident took place in November, 1981, in an Army barracks at Aldershot.

The soldier told Winchester Crown Court that two girls and three soldiers had come into his billet. One of the soldiers had taken a mattress from a bed and left the room with one of the girls. The other and a soldier lay down on a bed together.

Two of the witnesses have claimed they were threatened with violence if they told anyone about the incident. One told the court "I did not fancy getting my face filled in."

A soldier said he saw the girl sexually abused with a rolled up magazine. Another told the court: "The girl seemed to be enjoying sex with the first man, but when the others burst in all she wanted to do was get out of the place."

The trial continues today.

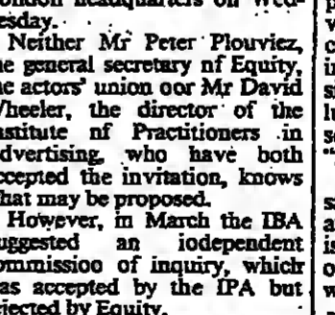
soldiers who deny raping the girl. One also denies having unlawful sexual intercourse with her. The other three all deny indecently assaulting her. A fifth soldier has admitted rape; and a sixth denies indecent and common assault.

Four paratroopers said the girl had been in bed with another soldier when a group of them burst in and started to molest her. One witness told the court: "They all gathered around the girl and started shouting 'bang-bang'."

Two of the witnesses have claimed they were threatened with violence if they told anyone about the incident. One told the court "I did not fancy getting my face filled in."

A soldier said he saw the girl sexually abused with a rolled up magazine. Another told the court: "The girl seemed to be enjoying sex with the first man, but when the others burst in all she wanted to do was get out of the place."

The trial continues today.



Mr John Whitney. No quick results expected

The two sides have been at loggerheads for months over the amount actors should be paid for repeated showings of commercials in Channel 4 and TV-am.

Equity, which has suggested that on a temporary basis they be paid half the full independent television rate, wants payment based on the number of repeats. The IPA insists, however, that audience size should be the main consideration.

It has been emphasized that the talks are informal and probably unlikely to yield any immediate results. But the IBA has clearly been worried by the union's decision at its recent annual meeting to set a July deadline for a deal to be reached, otherwise Equity says, it will seek to renegotiate its main independent television agreement.

## Wife 'murdered and buried in river bank'

By Our Staff

A devoted mother who vanished in 1973 was murdered by her husband on their eleventh wedding anniversary, Newcastle magistrates were told yesterday.

Mrs Ann Law's husband Gilbert Law, aged 46, a marine engineer, from Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, appeared before a committal hearing charged with murdering his wife, aged 35, on March 24, 1973, two weeks before their divorce was due to be made absolute. Mr Robert Taylor, for the prosecution said. Reporting restrictions were lifted at an earlier hearing.

Last November Mr Law admitted strangling his wife and burying her at a River Tyne picnic spot near Stocksfield, counsel said.

No trace of Mrs Law had been found, despite extensive digging along the river banks. "The last known person to see her alive was the defendant, who claimed at the time that his wife had left home at about 9.30pm without saying where she was going."

Mr Law later told detectives that he had buried his wife after she died from the effects of drink and drugs, the court was told.

After that he told police, he was receiving messages from his television set—the night she disappeared. "I was like a zombie—I heard this voice. It just said 'kill Ann'. I just started to strangle her."

Mr Law was diagnosed a paranoid schizophrenic in 1971. The couple had two children, a daughter, now 15, and a son, who is 19, but the marriage was turbulent.

Mrs Law sought a divorce while her husband was at sea in 1972. She told friends she was not going to be parted from her children or made to leave her home in Deaton, Newcastle.

Mrs Law had arranged to meet her twin sister the day after she disappeared, Mr Taylor said. Her clothes, handbag and purse were still at home.

Mrs Law had never been in touch with her sister with whom she was very close, her children or friends. Her bank account had not been touched.

But, Mr Taylor said, if Mrs Law had been buried to the lower part of the river bank "river currents may have exhumed the body and carried it away". It was also possible that Mr Law had mistaken the exact spot where the body was buried.

The hearing continues today.

Advertisement text at the bottom right corner, including contact information and pricing details for the publication.

# Parachutist injured in saving Red Devils colleague from crashing

By Craig Seton

A leading member of the Red Devils parachute team was in hospital with a broken back yesterday after he saved a colleague from plummeting 1,000ft to his death when a spectacular mid-air manoeuvre went wrong.

Sergeant-major Kenneth Yeoman, aged 37, of The Parachute Regiment, caught hold of Corporal Kenneth Campbell, aged 25, when his colleague's parachute collapsed, and held on even when his own canopy started to fold, and the two hit the ground.

Sergeant-major Yeoman landed on his spine. He was rushed to Truro hospital, where he underwent emergency surgery. He was said yesterday to be partially paralysed in his legs.

Corporal Campbell managed a correct parachute landing and suffered only severe bruising and shock.

The accident happened on Wednesday night over RAF St Margaret's in Cornwall, where nine members of the Red Devils were practising a jump from 10,000ft from an Islander aircraft.

Captain Michael Munn, the team leader, who witnessed it



Sergeant-major Yeoman held colleague when parachute collapsed.

from the ground, said: "If it had not been for Sergeant-major Yeoman's cool head throughout it could have been even worse for Corporal Campbell than it was for him."

He said the two had dropped 7,000ft, most of it before opening their parachutes, when they started a manoeuvre called canopy relative work. This involves the two men linking their straps so that Sergeant-major Yeoman would be positioned immediately above his colleague, giving the appearance that he was standing on his shoulders.

Then the corporal's parachute collapsed. Captain Munn said: "They were still more than 1,000ft up and Corporal Campbell may well have fallen from there."

The Sergeant-major made sure that the corporal was secure and it looked as if both men would get down on the one parachute, certainly to a hard landing, but reasonably safely.

# Given a new lease of life by a change of heart

By Our Science Editor



Ticking happily: Mr Coffey with his wife and son, giving his approval on cycling and (below) returning to football.



Mr Paul Coffey, aged 27, received his new heart on February 26, 1980. Before the operation he could scarcely sit up in bed; last Saturday he was playing his regular game of football.

He said yesterday: "I feel almost fitter than before I was taken ill, but that is probably because I am aware of the need to keep in trim. And that means sticking to a sensible diet and only an occasional drink."

The illness that nearly killed him, Mr Coffey now regards as only an interruption. But he believes he had an advantage because his wife was a nursing sister and so understood what was involved medically and psychologically.

Mr Coffey, who was a charge nurse before the transplant, is now a clinical teacher in psychiatry at New Cross Hospital and is studying for higher examinations later this year.

Yet four years ago it was the severest exertion to walk 25 yards. Today he cycles and plays cricket, and squash racquets as well as football.

The deterioration that led to the need for a new heart was quite rapid. It began the previous summer with a violent attack of stomach pain. That was followed by a general debility, which resembled a severe bout of influenza. At first doctors suspected he had one of the exhausting systemic infections, such as glandular fever.

He was soon unable to walk a few hundred yards. A specialist in Birmingham diagnosed cardiac myopathy, a degeneration of the heart muscles, which was confirmed by Mr Terence English after Mr Coffey was referred to Papworth. The only remedy the doctors could offer was a transplant. Within five weeks he received a new heart.

Mrs Susan Coffey said: "Looking back on it, we did not seem to have time to be frightened. But more than anything else, the confidence of the staff at Papworth gave us any feeling of doubt that it would not work, and confidence that Paul would be back to work."

Mr Coffey said: "The people at work have been a great help, because they accepted me back instantly as Paul Coffey and not some oddity. "The main difference between now and before the heart condition is that I take a regular medication each day. But I take the necessary tablets as automatically as brushing my teeth. Every three months I have to attend a routine out-patient clinic; that takes only a matter of minutes. Once a year I check into Papworth for a full overhaul."

# Solicitors liable for crash damages

By Francis Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A firm of solicitors which failed to lodge a claim for compensation in time after a woman's car was damaged in a crash is liable for the heavy damages to which she is entitled, the House of Lords held yesterday.

Five Law Lords unanimously ruled that the solicitors must be held liable for the loss of a six-figure claim by Miss Lorna Deerness, aged 25, of Baldock, Hertfordshire, after she was rendered a paraplegic in an accident in 1977.

They upheld a Court of Appeal ruling last October that Miss Deerness could not proceed against the insurance company of the defendants because a clerk in A. E. Hamlin and Co, the firm of solicitors then handling the claim, omitted to serve a writ within the specified time.

Giving judgment, Lord Diplock said: "What this appeal is really about is a squabble between the solicitors' insurers and the Cornhill (Insurance Co) party as to which of them will have to pay the heavy damages to which the plaintiff is undoubtedly entitled."

He added that Miss Deerness would not suffer, as she had claimed £100,000, which was conditional on leave to appeal to the Lords being granted. She should now receive the balance, he said.

"The solicitors' insurers will have to pay out for a rise that they insured and for which they charged a premium, so they have suffered no injustice."

"Cornhill have had the good luck to escape having to pay out for a risk that they had insured and for which they too had charged a premium, but in liability insurance business, as between two insurers where the only question is which of them is to pay a claim, one cannot blame either insurer for taking advantage of his good luck."

Miss Deerness, who now works as a trainer at the North Hertfordshire Equitation Centre, where she used to jump, said yesterday: "Having had the £100,000 payment has eased the situation, but there is still the outstanding amount to be settled."

The final amount has yet to be agreed. *Law Report, page 19*

# Glazier says he trapped Soviet spies

By Richard Evans

A double-glazing salesman claimed yesterday that it was he who helped to uncover the biggest haul of Russian spies for a decade while working in the Soviet Trade delegation in Highgate, north London.

Mr William Graham, aged 45, said he pinpointed up to thirty Russians in the Highgate complex involved in subversive activity, and reported his findings to British intelligence chiefs.

He said that his work as a M16 "mole" resulted in the expulsion of three Russians for spying activities, and predicted further expulsions.

In an interview with *The Standard*, the London evening newspaper, Mr Graham said he infiltrated the complex over an 18-month period after a chance offer to replace the buildings in the trade delegation in late 1979.

Mr Graham claimed that his work led to the expulsion of three spies, Mr Viktor Lazine in 1981, Mr Anatoli Zotov last December, and Mr Vladimir Chernov earlier this year.

In addition he said he uncovered a spy, code-named Charles, who had been operating in Britain for two years unknown to British security services.

He bugged the trade delegation for M16 with a transmitting device about the size of a 10p piece, and also helped to get in touch with a Russian who was subsequently compromised by intelligence to work for Britain when he returned to Moscow.

Mr Graham, a former police informant, said he agreed to work for M16 "because I am loyal to my country".

The work began when he became friendly with a man he met in the Queen's Head public house, in Crouch End, north London. The stranger turned out to be a member of the Soviet trade delegation, who said there would be some double glazing work at the Highgate premises.

Mr Graham's firm, formerly Palace Installations of Hornsey, which is now in liquidation, was awarded the £46,000 contract.

He got in touch with his Special Branch contact before being introduced to an M16 controller. Mr Graham said he was given a code name, a special telephone number to ring and a flat to go to in case of trouble. It was there that he was debriefed three or four times a week after starting the job in January, 1980.

He claimed that a bugging device planted under the lectern in the delegation's concert hall had helped to expose Mr Lazine, a second secretary at the Russian Embassy, who was expelled for attempting to recruit civil servants in government departments.

# Transplant programmes face uncertain future

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Surgeons at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, have carried out the fifth heart transplant since the programme began in January, 1979.

The recipient was a former Post Office employee, aged 40, of Keighley, West Yorkshire. His operation, which started on Wednesday night and ended in the early hours of yesterday, was the 101st in Britain.

A hospital official said: "The operation went smoothly and his new heart is working well. The patient is a married man with a family, but the hospital is not releasing his name at the request of his relatives."

If the transplant work which started in 1968 but soon stopped in a glare of had publicity is included, then over more than 101 heart replacements have been carried out in Britain. That number includes the "piggy-back" operations conducted by Mr Magdi Yacoub's team at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, in which a donor heart is linked in parallel with a failing heart.

Yesterday's heart transplant operation at Papworth could be one of the last for some time because the future of heart replacements rests on the conclusions of a review

ordered 18 months ago by the Department of Health and Social Security. The purpose was to assess progress over the past four years at Papworth and Harefield. The report is due in September.

The two hospitals were nominated for the resumption of transplant surgery in January, 1979, after a gap of 10 years on the recommendation of the Government's Transplant Advisory Panel.

Uncertainty about the future comes at a time when the survival rate of transplant recipients is improving rapidly. In the two years after Dr Christian Barnard did the first heart-swap, in December, 1967, at Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, fewer than one in five patients survived each year, but the prospects now for survival for 12 months are better than eight in ten.

Furthermore, once past that hurdle, the five-year survival rate is expected to be 90 per cent. The longest surviving heart transplant patient is M Emmanuel Vitra, of Marseilles, a former wine salesman, now aged 61, who celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of his new heart at the end of last year.

By last summer, more than 750 heart transplants had been done in 74 countries. The greatest number have been performed by a team working with Professor Norman Shumway at Stanford University, California.

His achievements are better than those anywhere else. At the last meeting of the International Transplantation Society he reported on 254 transplants since 1968; of those, 87 were alive, the longest for twelve and a half years.

He attributes recent improvements in chances of survival to the introduction



three years ago of a new anti-rejection drug, cyclosporin-A. Research continues for still more effective ways of combating rejection. Nevertheless, a shadow hangs over progress in science and medicine, lack of money.

A heart replacement costs about £20,000 for the surgery and post-operative care. The number of people in Britain who could benefit from a transplant and be returned to active life is about fifty a year.

# RUC widow to marry double killer

By Richard Ford

The widow of a Royal Ulster Constabulary inspector murdered by the provisional IRA, is to marry a convicted double killer described by a judge as a "cold blooded and completely ruthless assassin".

Mrs Florence Cobb, aged 42, a mother of three, has become engaged to Kenneth McClinton, aged 36, a former member of the Ulster Defence Association. He has become a "born again Christian" while serving a life sentence in the Maze high-security prison, near Belfast.

The couple plan to marry when McClinton, from the Shankill Road area of Belfast, completes his sentence in 1999, unless as Mrs Cobb says, "the Lord opens the prison gates sooner".

The couple first met after she appeared on a television programme and McClinton wrote to her saying he had become a "born again Christian". After several letters the couple met in a man called in 1979 for the murder of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant.

Mrs Cobb, from Hillsborough, county Down, had earlier written to the man convicted of murdering her husband at security barriers in Lurgan, county Armagh, in 1977, forgiving him.

A "born again Christian" herself, Mrs Cobb said she believed McClinton was a truly sincere believer. Their relationship had developed since she



Mrs Cobb yesterday: "Marrying 'in 1999' began visiting him in 1981 after he had sent her a visitor's pass. She had forgiven him for what he had done and she was sorry for his actions and after giving his life to Christ had severed his connections with paramilitary groups."

Her fiancé had just returned to the Maze after undergoing skin graft operations after an attack by republican prisoners a few weeks ago in which he was scalped.

"He is not using his Christianity to try to get out of prison early. He sees the Maze as his mission field and we are both prepared to wait," she said.

Mrs Sheila Carville, widow of one of the men McClinton shot dead six years ago, said: "Last night he was 'pulling the wool over people's eyes' about his 'born again Christian' claims."

# Aspinall is granted club licence

Mr John Aspinall was granted a gaming licence yesterday for the Curzon House Club, in Mayfair, London, after a three-day hearing by South Westminster Licensing Justices.

The casino formerly owned by the Coral Leisure Group, lost its licence two years ago after the management was found using illegal methods to attract customers.

Mr Aspinall, aged 56, of Lyall Street, Belgrave, bought the club from the company. Five earlier applications failed because it was felt there were sufficient casinos in London.

Mr Aspinall agreed yesterday not to allow gambling at his other club, Aspinall's, in Knightsbridge, a small, exclusive casino for high-rolling gamblers, when the new club, to be called Aspinall Curzon, opens in eight months after renovations.

He also owns Howletts Zoo Park, near Canterbury, which he told the court was losing money.

James Hogan, aged 35, who smothered his son Ryan, aged eight months, with a cushion shortly before he was due to hand the child over to his estranged second wife, was jailed for 18 months yesterday at Preston Crown Court.

Mr Hogan had secured an interim court order giving custody of the boy.

Robbery theory in desecration

Grave robbers may have taken several thousand pounds of jewellery thought to be buried with the body of a woman at Theydon Bois, Essex. The local police have begun an investigation after the grave of Mrs Winifred De Maus, who died in 1978, was found uncovered on Wednesday.

# Better homes bring fewer complaints

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Britain's house builders are constructing better homes, of a higher standard, than they were 10 years ago. Since 1973 there has been a remarkable decline in the number of complaints about important structural defects in new homes.

An independent study by Duncan Fraser, a firm of actuaries, shows that the number of serious defects in newly built private houses has been significantly reduced since 1973, when almost 10,000 claims under the National Homebuilders Council certificate scheme were received. Last year claims had fallen to 4,500.

Under the scheme, which guarantees the main structures of a house for 10 years, a total of £2m was paid out last year

for genuine complaints. Although no strictly comparable figure is available for 1973, £12m has been paid on claims arising on homes built between 1971 and 1973.

Most of the awards made last year relate to structural defects in homes built before 1974 and cover houses and flats which were constructed during the 1970-73 boom.

The council said yesterday that claims totalling only £4m had been met on homes built since 1975, although that generation of houses will continue to be at risk until early into the next decade.

Present certificate schemes run for the first 10 years of the life of a house but do not come into operation until a house has been bought. During the aftermath of the property collapse in the mid-1970s

many home on sites all around the country lay empty for years until the market picked up again.

During the first two years of occupancy a householder is normally responsible for any defects which become apparent. For the next eight years home owners are covered by the certificate.

The average size of a claim settled last year was £3,300. Most complaints were in two areas, roofing and badly laid foundations. They cost almost £3m, half the total claims, to put right.

But it is the report from the actuaries that indicates the general improvement in building standards over the past 10 years. It states that the number of big structural problems occurring after seven years is down by half.

## VICTORIA WINE

### French Selection

VICTORIA WINE  
Cotes du Rhone

For quality wines at every day prices Rhone Valley wines are hard to match. Rich fruity and with a powerful bouquet, this splendid wine reflects the spirit of excellent vineyards reared and enjoyed by the region.

**2.35**

GRANTS OF ST. JAMES'S  
Muscadet

Muscadet is the best accompaniment for so many summer meals, particularly seafoods. Light, fruity and elegant with a delicate bouquet, this wine is best served slightly chilled.

**2.79**

**Le Piat de Beaujolais**  
For the French this is the perfect red wine for summer. Light, fruity, and very reasonably priced.

**3.39**

**VICTORIA WINE  
Rose d'Anjou**  
The most popular of French roses, this wine is fresh, fruity and medium dry in taste. Best served chilled.

**2.19**

**GRANTS OF ST. JAMES'S  
Cotes du Roussillon**  
Long famous for its red wine, this region also produces excellent white wines - soft, flowery and fragrant.

**2.49**

**GRANTS OF ST. JAMES'S  
Monbazillac**  
A rich sweet wine similar in style to Sauternes and Barsac. Ideal with desserts. Serve chilled.

**2.89**

**HARVEY'S No. 1 CLARET**  
Specially selected by Harvey's of Bristol, this mature claret is fruity, well-balanced and has a fine bouquet.

**3.59**

**5% CASE DISCOUNT**  
on any 12 bottles of French Wine

WINE SELECTION MADE EASY  
All white wines at Victoria Wine are coded 1 to 9. 1 denotes the driest, 9 the sweetest. Most of our red wines are graded first as Soft (S) or Firm (F), and secondly as Big (B), Medium (M) or Light (L) in body.

\*Offer closes on June 30th 1983. All prices relate to bottle size. We are not allowed to sell alcoholic drinks to anyone under 18. All offers subject to availability and alterations to duty or V.A.T.

**Britain's Leading Wine Merchant**

**VICTORIA WINE**

ESTABLISHED 1865

# Industrial action threat to Government's law and order policies

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government faces moves this month to disrupt its law and order policies by industrial action that could seriously embarrass it, especially if there is a general election in June.

The National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) is calling on its members to refuse to recommend, supervise, or cooperate with two key provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, which is due to come into effect on May 24.

Further, prison officers at their annual conference later this month will be debating unilateral action to cut the prison population. The debate comes after a resolution at their conference two years ago to the effect that if by now the Government had not done enough to reduce overcrowding, the prison officers would do what was needed.

If they decide to act, the population would be reduced to the certified normal accommodation figure, the number prisons are officially supposed to hold.

Officers estimate that if a motion before the conference is passed the prison population will fall by about 5,500.

An official of the Prison Officers' Association said that last time the officers took action, in 1980, the Government introduced an emergency powers Act, opened two camps, and brought in troops to help with perimeter guard duties. The prison population is now 44,407, and 374 in police cells.

Canterbury Prison staff, who moved the original resolution, have a motion this month which says that, because the Government has not tried hard to reduce the over-crowding in

prisons the association should adopt a policy of keeping to the certified normal accommodation figure in all establishments from June 6.

The branch moved that the policy should remain in force until otherwise determined by a special delegate conference.

The effect would be to add immediately to the number of prisoners held in police cells not built for the purpose and to bring pressure to bear on Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to take emergency executive action to release some non-dangerous prisoners.

Mr Whitelaw is reluctant to take such action, as he made plain in his article in *The Times* yesterday. The article is seen by officers as implying that there is no need for further drastic action by them or anyone else because of the effort the Government is making to cut the prison population.

However, Mr Whitelaw's optimism conflicts with the opinion of Sir James Hennessy, his Chief Inspector of Prisons. He said in his annual report that prison overcrowding, which was already at a crisis point, was likely to worsen, with the population reaching almost 50,000 by the end of the decade.

Five thousand new places are to be provided, but the pressure on the system is unlikely to ease, because some cells will go to make room for integral sanitation and others will be out of use during refurbishing.

If the prison officers do not think Mr Whitelaw's programme credible, the Government could be faced in the period before a possible general election with its much vaunted law and order programme, a priority for Conservatives,

under attack from its own agencies.

One of the provisions in the Criminal Justice Act which Napo is banning is the curfew order.

Under the order a juvenile can be instructed to remain at home or at a specified address for a maximum of 10 hours between 6pm and 6am for up to 30 days. The court must not include any such requirement, however, unless it has first consulted the supervisor about the feasibility of securing compliance.

Another key provision in the Act to be vetoed by officers allows courts to require under a supervision order that a juvenile should refrain from participating in certain activities for up to 90 days.

Napo regards curfews and the so-called "negative requirements" in supervision and probation orders as unworkable and a fundamental change in the officer's role.

Members have been urged to try to reach agreement with their chiefs to try to avoid any conflict with courts.

There is already evidence that one part of the Act is not being used. "Since the adult provisions of the Act came into force in January no Napo member has recommended a negative requirement and to my knowledge none has been imposed," Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of Napo, said.

The negative requirements mean that an offender can be told not to do anything, for example visit a public house. The probation officer's job then is to ensure that he or she complies.



Bridge on the River Foyle: About 200 yards of dual carriageway bridge section taking to the air in Northern Ireland from a barge. The length of the bridge changes by an eighth of an inch for every degree C shift between rain and shine. (Photograph: John Dadson)

## Labour in the Rhondda Candidate for a lifetime

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

By tonight the clutch of solicitors, union officials and councillors bidding for the safest job in British politics will have been whittled down to a manageable number and, at most, only six prospective candidates will remain from whom the next Labour MP for the Rhondda will be chosen.

Barring a major scandal or a conversion of Lazarus-like proportions among the electorate, the successful man or woman will remain in Parliament for the rest of his or her working life, for the party enjoys in the valley a majority of 31,141.

Because of fears that Plaid Cymru would move the writ for the by-election, caused by the death of the former member, Mr Alec Jones, the original leisurely timetable was cut back after pressure from London and the final decision on the date will now be taken next week.

More than forty people wrote expressing their desire to stand but it is expected that by the time nominations close today, only 12 will have succeeded in obtaining the necessary nominations.

Several leading Labour

MPs, still searching for seats because the reorganization of constituency boundaries, have cast envious glances towards the valley but they are barred by convention from bidding.

Mr Harry Stoneleake, secretary of the Rhondda Constituency Labour Party, has admitted there is a preference in the valley for a local person to be chosen "although naturally we want the best candidate for the job."

Nevertheless, it appears likely that after the executive committee draws up a short list tonight, the only outsider still in the running will be Mr George Galloway, former chairman of the Labour Party in Scotland and now a full-time organizer in Dundee.

His two fiercest opponents will be two European MPs, Miss Ann Clwyd (Mid and West Wales) and the local man and favourite, Mr Allen Rogers (South East Wales).

Mr Rogers, an anti-marketeer and former vice-president of the European Parliament, said: "I feel I can represent the views of the Rhondda because I live in the valleys and come from a coal-mining family."

Mr Galloway said: "The fact that I am a Scot presents no problems. There are examples of people who have done the same thing." In fact one of them, Kair Hardy, became the first Labour MP when he won Merthyr and his secretary was Mr Stoneleake's grandfather.

Wisely, Mr Galloway says he is in favour of devolution in Scotland but not for Wales. Only twice, in 1945 when the Communists failed by 972 votes to capture the seat and in 1967 when Plaid Cymru fell short by 3,000 votes, has the unbroken Labour lineage been remotely challenged.

The prospective Conservative candidate, Mr Peter Meyer, a knowledgeable and experienced county councillor, will not be too disheartened by the inevitability of defeat. In 1959 Mr Francis Pym was soundly thrashed there.

Rhondda contradicts Conservative ethos, which declares that home ownership is a factor in its favour, for most of the 76 per cent owner occupiers in the valley follow the 17.7 per cent who live in council houses and routinely reject the party.

## March for jobs gets into its stride

By Ronald Faux

The People's March for Jobs was in full stride yesterday, gaining momentum as it moved south through the Lake District.

The 70 marchers in bright yellow sweatshirts and waterproofs, banners waving in the wind, had already crossed Shap, which offers some of the highest and bleakest ground between Glasgow and London, and had just passed through Whitelaw land, answering Conservative territory dotted with comfortable farms and prosperous-looking country towns.

"Some people looked at us as though we had just stepped down from Mars, but generally folk understand", a young marcher, who is a robust factory manager and former shop steward, said.

A surge technician, who had taken five weeks unpaid leave to join the march, said the police had been helpful and sympathetic, escorting the marchers on the daily 15-mile legs of the protest.

"They know exactly what the relationship is between unemployment and crime, and that with more work there would be less crime and violence for them to deal with, less for the extremists of any kind to promote themselves with", he said.

The march had been kept to a token number because of costs and logistics problems. It will swell from a number of smaller marches coming from elsewhere in the North-west, from west Cumbria, Yorkshire, Liverpool, Newcastle and the West Country. It is planning to sweep into Trafalgar Square on June 5 for "the biggest protest demonstration against unemployment the country has ever seen".

There are no pinched faces or rank signs of distress among these latter-day Jarrow men and women. But the distress and deprivation these marchers complain about has a depressing edge.

Sophia Young, aged 22, from Glasgow, graduated at Aberdeen University a year ago with an MA in arts and social sciences, and has found only two jobs since as a part-time waitress and as a hairdresser.

"It is very depressing to be told 50 times: 'Sorry but we have had 500 people or 200 graduates applying for this job'. This march is really the first constructive thing I have been able to do. It is comradeship, encouragement and knowing that you are not alone", she said.

The marchers insist that their blisters and sore legs are not being suffered for a political cause. They resent the left-wing activists who are apt to arrive ahead of the march distributing revolutionary literature.

Mr Alan Millington, chief marshal, insisted: "We are not extremists, we just believe there must be another way to run the country than inflicting this on so many people."

## Doubts on Sizewell safety

Two British and German nuclear engineering experts have criticized the design of the steel pressure vessel, the "heart" of the Central Electricity Generating Board's proposed Sizewell B Pressurized water reactor (PWR).

The criticism comes in evidence to the public inquiry now ending 15 weeks in session at the Snape Maltings, in Suffolk. The evidence was prepared for Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council by Dr David Leslie, professor of nuclear engineering at London University.

Professor Leslie told the hearing yesterday that he was "unconvinced by the board's choice of style of pressure vessel", citing an assessment of the vessel's design carried out by Dr Karl Kussmaul, director of West Germany's state materials testing laboratory and a member of the German reactor safety commission.

The inquiry was told that the experts' concern centered on the upper part of the pressure vessel, the nozzle and flange region, which both Professor Leslie and Dr Kussmaul claim should be forged as one unit.

Both the board and the National Nuclear Corporation, the part-government-owned corporation which acts as agent for the UK nuclear programme, claim that the use of such an integrated design is not feasible.

Dr Kussmaul's evidence shows that German pressure vessel manufacturers have for some time used a design as planned at Sizewell.

The inquiry continues today.

## Union leader eases fears over finances

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Clive Jenkins's 400,000-strong white-collar union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), has moved to head off possible controversy over its finances.

Mr Jenkins, the general secretary, said yesterday the union's position had improved "quite dramatically" and that in any case its problems had been grossly exaggerated.

Several motions severely critical of the financial performance of ASTMS have been dropped from the final agenda of the union's annual conference, which starts in Bourne-mouth tomorrow.

National officers said that an internal investigation of the situation had satisfied the committee setting out the order of business of the conference and that it was decided there were more important issues to be debated.

Mr Jenkins said that a combined deficit on capital and current account of £375,000 in 1981 had been reduced to a deficiency of £5,000.

There was also an increase in the central political and general fund, from £7,955,000 to £9,340,000. Current and capital expenditure had decreased marginally to £7,320,000. Total net assets rose from £2.2m to £3.6m.

This financial performance had been fuelled by a 17 per cent increase in membership subscriptions through an increase in the fee from £2 a month to £2.50.

Assets had also been sold and 33 members of staff had accepted voluntary redundancy. An index-linked pay agreement with staff had also been replaced with a less expensive arrangement.

ASTMS has worked out a method of tempting organizations not affiliated to the Trades Union Congress into merging with it.

Instead of the traditional full-blooded amalgamation approach, which often frightens less militant bodies away, the union has developed a "trial marriage" scheme.

Smaller organizations are being invited to avail themselves of ASTMS facilities at a prearranged annual fee, without committing themselves to an eventual merger.

Mr Peter Kennedy, a national officer, said the union could offer research, educational and legal services, together with advice on health and safety.

Mr Jenkins estimates that his union could pick up as many as 100,000 extra members.

The union has already signed up the Guinness staff association in Dublin.

## Bookies' dispute for High Court

By Rupert Morris

A dispute among bookmakers is to be resolved in the High Court today. At issue is the chairmanship of the levy board's bookmakers' committee, which helps to decide the annual rate of levy.

The Betting Office Licensees' Association (BOLA), which represents High Street betting shops, objects to the chairmanship of Mr Alf Bruce, from the National Association of Bookmakers (NAB), which represents predominantly on-course bookmakers.

That view is supported by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, who reconstituted the bookmakers' committee from last December to give the bodies equal representation. NAB had previously commanded a permanent majority on the committee.

BOLA has long argued that NAB should not have the main say in how the levy is fixed, since only off-course bookmakers (BOLA members) pay the levy - equivalent to 1.1 per cent of their turnover, and expected to raise £19m for the racing industry in this financial year.

But NAB has received legal advice that it may still be entitled to have Mr Bruce, with his vital casting vote, as chairman.

## Unqualified conveyancers 'a threat to the public'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society has launched another attack on non-qualified conveyancers in a strongly worded document which sets out "why non-solicitor house conveyancers constitute a threat to the public interest".

It claims that in the past solicitors who have been struck off the roll for stealing clients' money have subsequently worked within unqualified conveyancing organizations, "thus exposing its customers to a risk which cannot be justified".

It names one non-lawyer conveyancer who, it says, has failed to pass the conveyancing paper of the solicitor's final examinations five times. "He now offers his services to the public as an unqualified conveyancer."

Another person cited in recent legal proceedings "has failed the conveyancing paper of the solicitor's final examination no fewer than 12 times". The document, which has been sent to all local law societies, is aimed at putting the Law Society's case to the public, the media and MPs, for the present round of prosecutions it had brought against non-qualified conveyancers.

The prosecutions, the society says, are being brought as a matter of consumer protection. "For a member of the public to use an unqualified conveyancer is playing with fire."

Citing the unanimous conclusion of the Royal Commission on Legal Services in 1979 that a "free-for-all in conveyancing would not be in the public interest", the society lists four reasons why a solicitor should be preferred to a non-lawyer conveyancer.

Every solicitor, the society says, has received lengthy legal training in all branches of the law, offers the benefit of a "compensation fund for dishonesty", has to observe a code of conduct so he cannot benefit from his client's innocence and carries compulsory insurance against negligence.

The society gives two examples of the dangers for clients of using non-lawyer conveyancers. In one, evidence was given in one of the recent Law Society prosecutions that a solicitor acting for the building society lending money to the conveyancer's customer had to redraft the transfer document.

The unqualified conveyancer then thanked the solicitor for putting him right. In another case contracts had been exchanged but not signed. The customer of the non-qualified conveyancer learned of new facts and wanted to withdraw from the transaction. His conveyancer failed to act quickly enough and the contract was signed by the other side, committing the customer to a binding contract with which he could not proceed.

The society accepts improvements can and have been made. Some solicitors, it says, would like to see advertising allowed by individual firms. "This is a change which does cause us concern. Because, however, of the public interest we have taken some small steps in that direction."

These include estimate forms for conveyancing charges which clients can ask solicitors to fill in. Clients are encouraged to shop around. Solicitors, it says, can be cheaper than non-qualified conveyancers.

## Ripper denial

Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was not exorcized by Father Anthony Lawn while he was in Leeds prison awaiting trial, as stated in a newspaper, a Home Office minister said in a Commons written reply.

The five European MPs coming to London will be led by M Jacques Moreau, the French socialist chairman of the European Parliament's economic and monetary committee. The British member of the quintet is Mr Basil de Ferranti (Hampshire, West) a prominent

## Visit by EEC delegates for trade barrier talks

By Our Parliamentary Staff

A delegation from the European Parliament will be in London on Tuesday and Wednesday for talks with ministers about the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade within the European Community.

A special meeting of the EEC Council of trade ministers has been called for May 26 and the European MPs want to be in a position to put some views to it.

Meetings have been arranged next week with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The delegation will be led by M Jacques Moreau, the French socialist chairman of the European Parliament's economic and monetary committee. The British member of the quintet is Mr Basil de Ferranti (Hampshire, West) a prominent

## Satellite TV group considers share offers

By Bill Johnston

The board of Satellite Television is to meet today to decide on the offers for a majority shareholding in the group.

News International, owners of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The News of the World* and *The Sun*, has made a bid for the shareholding but is in competition with another bidder, believed to be an electronics group.

The satellite service has been operating since 1981 using the European Orbital Test Satellite. The station has more than 400,000 viewers in Norway, Finland and Switzerland. From the summer, the station will be transmitted on the new Euro-pan Communications Satellite which will be able to be received in Britain.

The project has cost the shareholders about £4m, so far, but a further £10m is needed.

Electronics Correspondent

The board of Satellite Television is to meet today to decide on the offers for a majority shareholding in the group.

The project has cost the shareholders about £4m, so far, but a further £10m is needed.

## Hunting the small fry in video piracy

By Kenneth Gosling

Pornographers are moving into the video-piracy market, turning it into one of the most profitable illegal industries, Mr Peter Duffy, a former Scotland Yard Commander, said yesterday.

He said: "The arrival of video was meant to be a heaven for them. At the top and we know what we are up against - there is not just one Mr Big but several hairy bigs. The difficulty is tracking down the people at the lower end of the scale."

Mr Duffy was recently appointed head of investigations for the new Federation Against Copyright Theft (Fact) and already has an efficient operations room set up in its offices in London's West End.

In another room are piled boxes and boxes of pirate videos, familiar names like *Godzilla* and *Tootie* among them.

"One trade paper even voted it the best cassette of the year even though it has never been officially released", Mr Duffy said. He thought there was a case for a significant appraisal by the cinema industry of its marketing tactics.

As a matter of policy it would not issue any video of its films. "But every feature film since we started last October has been copied, many of them very badly".



Peter Duffy: "People making big money".

of *The Missionary* with a very distorted and "stretched" image.

Mr Duffy said: "The man in the street will say there is no harm in a little bit of copying - it is known as time-shift. But people are making big money out of paying a few hundred pounds to a projectionist to get hold of a film for a few hours."

"The sad thing is people in Hollywood still say it is not policy to issue films in cassette form. Talk about putting your head in the sand."

Mr Duffy produced cassettes of *Seven Years* and *Seven Days*, which has never been officially produced on video because it continues to be shown year after year in the cinema to fresh generations of children.

"These", he said, "are worth more than the Bank of England plates for £20 notes". Tracking down the pirates, using a network of private investigators and with the help

of the police and trading standards officers, is paying off but at a price.

The operation is costing £750,000 a year, with contributions from film industry organizations ranging from £16,000 to £64,000. The founder members of Fact were the British Videogram Association, the Motion Picture Association of America Incorporated and the Society of Film Distributors.

Mr Robert Birch, Fact's director-general, is another ex-Yard man - formerly the Metropolitan Police solicitor - and his deputy, Mr William McCrorie, was the senior principal legal executive at the Yard. Mr Duffy once headed the anti-terrorist squad and worked in the murder squad and against company fraud.

Several gangs have already been broken and a number of cases are pending. In one copying centre equipment worth £250,000 was found.

Mr Birch said the change in the law increasing penalties for piracy and sale would switch the emphasis from lengthy and expensive civil proceedings to the criminal courts.

And those who handle the illegal cassettes will think again before risking prison sentences. "The fact is that you cannot have thieves without receivers and the dealers must realize this."

The seizure so far of 7,000 video cassettes worth more than £250,000 was, he said,

just the tip of the iceberg. There were two aspects to the problem: organized crime using dishonest methods to obtain a film, putting it on master tapes and flooding the market; and "back to back" copying, involving a dealer employing two machines - "and a bit of wire from Exchange and Mart".

The supply of blank tapes is also being studied. "We want information about any exceptionally large order for tapes coming in from an unusual source", Mr Birch said.

The first big "crunch" in the Fact campaign will come in a fortnight when thousands of illegal cassettes will be crushed at a depot in Tottenham, north London.

The campaign itself will continue afield, its leaders hope, by the speedy enactment into law of the Copyright Amendment Bill, promised a rapid passage through its remaining stages.

The supply of blank tapes is also being studied. "We want information about any exceptionally large order for tapes coming in from an unusual source", Mr Birch said.

The first big "crunch" in the Fact campaign will come in a fortnight when thousands of illegal cassettes will be crushed at a depot in Tottenham, north London.

The campaign itself will continue afield, its leaders hope, by the speedy enactment into law of the Copyright Amendment Bill, promised a rapid passage through its remaining stages.

## Environment policy plea to Britain

By David Nicholson-Lard

Leaders of the European conservation movement are to make a final appeal to Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for the Environment, over Britain's blocking of a measure regarded as crucial to the development of a coherent EEC environment policy.

Mr Margaret Sweeney, the Irish president of the European Environmental Bureau, is writing to Mr King asking him to abandon British resistance to the proposed directive on environmental impact assessment in time for next month's meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers. If he refuses, conservationists believe the directive may be lost.

The bureau is the main pan-European grouping of conservationists, representing more than sixty bodies in the 10 member states. Mr Robin Grove-White is its UK representative and director of the Council for the protection of Rural England, described the directive yesterday as "immensely important" and said the finger would point at Britain if it was dropped.

He added that environment ministers had allowed themselves to be dominated by

industrial interests, looking no further than the minor risk of delays to their projects, such as the construction of power stations, mineral developments and farming drainage.

The irony about Britain's blocking of the directive is that the approach it enshrines is in broad conformity with the best principles of British planning and would modify practices here very little compared with its effect on countries such as Greece, Italy or Belgium.

It has received the backing of the Town and Country Planning Association and the Royal Town Planning Institute.

Conservationists believe that the directive, which provides for vestive projects and lays down public consultation procedures, would place environmental policy at the heart of EEC decision-making. Increasingly controversial agricultural drainage projects could be better controlled, they argue.

Government opposition to the proposal, which has been discussed by the EEC for four years, originally centred on objections to more planning bureaucracy.

## Recorders dearer

By a Staff Reporter

New quota restrictions and the fluctuation of the pound against the yen will mean increases in the next few weeks in the price of video recorders imported from Japan. Buyers will find that the previous lowest price of £299 will be up by about £100.

The increases are coupled with a warning from Mr William Fulton, managing director of Sony (UK), that supply will fail to keep pace with demand; he says the price of virtually all video recorders will be affected.

Under the terms of an agreement between the EEC and the Japanese Government a limit has been set at 4,550,000 a year, current estimates put the market size at 4,800,000,

although it is pointed out that it has not been widely understood that the figure of 4,550,000 is not a fixed quota.

The Japanese quota will probably come down to 3,500,000 and European manufacturers cannot make up the shortfall.

In the five or so years since video recorders started to appear the price has dropped from £700-£800 to machines offering better facilities for less than £300.

Under the terms of the agreement Philips and Grundig are able to take advantage of a guaranteed additional 1,300,000 allocation for locally produced machines. But a severe shortage of machines is being predicted.

PARLIAMENT May 5 1983

Soviet offer an attempt to delude public

NUCLEAR DEBATE

The British nuclear deterrent is already at the irreducible minimum as a strategic last-resort nuclear deterrent, to deter anyone who wished to attack Britain, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in the Commons.

Opposition: Will she look afresh at the statement apparently made by her Government that it will object to any proposition for including the British nuclear force among the matters to be discussed at the INF talks at Geneva?

Mr Ray Jenkins, Leader of the SDP: Is it not clear, however, that Mr Andropov's limited but significant step forward appears to have been much more coolly received in London than in Washington or Paris?

Prisoners might be moved

HOME OFFICE

Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said he had plans to move some prisoners in London to prisons outside the capital.

Consent to a banning order on what I judge will be in the public interest. Mr Chapman: Since last year over 200,000 of a million police man hours were used in controlling demonstrations in the Metropolitan area, involving more than 100 officers.

Depriving public of police protection

The organizers of demonstrations and marches in London must accept their responsibilities and the possible dangers of taking police protection away from others, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Sykes: Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) asked the Home Secretary what criteria he took into consideration when deciding whether or not to accede to any request to ban a march or demonstration in the Metropolitan area.

Strang: Concession to US

Nelson: Unilateralism

Mr Cavis Strang (Edinburgh, East, Lab): Will she make clear to Mr Foot and Mr Andropov that 64 Polaris missiles, 16 of which at any time are guaranteed to be on station, are there to offer not only 600 intermediate range Soviet missiles aimed at our people and our friends in Europe, but also at the 2,400 intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union?

Stumbling over poll question

GENERAL ELECTION

Mr Thatcher, the Prime Minister once again refused in the Commons to be drawn on the subject of the election date, even though she was accused of putting party advantage before the country's good.

Exercise at bunker was valuable

Parliament today

Mr Meller: I do not think that putting further burdens on the hotel sector would be an encouragement to people, in reality the answer.

Changes made to stop and search powers for police

POLICE BILL

Several changes were made early today to the provisions in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill relating to the powers of the police to stop and search. The report stage of the Bill, which was adjourned at 1.37 am, resumes in the Commons on Monday.

Government had required the officer also to give his number to avoid confusion if two officers at the same station had the same name.

It had never been the law that someone lawfully stopped should be able to claim compensation though someone unlawfully stopped could do so.

Kohl stands firm despite pressure from right

Solid, old-fashioned, long-winded and rather dull is how most Germans have judged Chancellor Kohl's declaration of his Government's policies for the next four years.

From Michael Binyon, Bonn obstruction and would give full backing to West Germany's policy in Latin America.

plans to deploy the new Nato missile, denounced American policy in Latin America, accused the Government of hypocrisy in criticizing the Eastern Bloc, and gave notice that they would throw "all their strength and physical existence" into the fight against the weapons in the autumn.

Bizarre killings at rally

Manila (Reuters) - At least 36 people died in a bizarre circumstances at a month-long religious rally in the southern Philippines, according to the Health Ministry.

Cults buying farm land

The Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, which amends the law relating to termination of tenancies and variation of rent of agricultural holdings in Scotland, was read a second time in the House of Lords.

Italy picks June 26 as polling day

From Peter Nichols, Rome This weekend will see the first plunge by Italy's political leaders into the election campaign after the Cabinet yesterday set June 26 and 27 as polling days.

Italy picks June 26 as polling day

The Cabinet meeting lasted five minutes indicating that the Christian Democrats had abandoned hope of a date a week earlier. They argued that the summer holidays would have begun by the last week in June.

Tongues of parrots off the menu

Chinese gourmets in Hongkong are amused rather than angered over Westminster protest by Sir Anthony Hoyle, the former Aviation Minister, against the serving of parrot tongues and monkey brains in restaurants.

Mr Whitelaw: Those who decide to

Mr Whitelaw: I did make reference in that article to the use of non-custodial alternatives. This Government has done a great deal more for the probation service than our predecessors.

Mr Meller: There has been a decline in bingo hall attendances. The halls provide a valuable social club atmosphere for many.

Mr Meller: I do not think that putting further burdens on the hotel sector would be an encouragement to people, in reality the answer.

Mr Meller: I do not think that putting further burdens on the hotel sector would be an encouragement to people, in reality the answer.

Mr Meller: I do not think that putting further burdens on the hotel sector would be an encouragement to people, in reality the answer.

Mr Meller: I do not think that putting further burdens on the hotel sector would be an encouragement to people, in reality the answer.

Mr Meller: I do not think that putting further burdens on the hotel sector would be an encouragement to people, in reality the answer.

# Tactical victory for Republicans on nuclear freeze vote

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

After 33 hours of contentious debate spread over the past two months, the House of Representatives finally passed a resolution late on Wednesday night calling for a "mutual and verifiable freeze and reductions in nuclear weapons" by the United States and the Soviet Union. The vote was 278 to 149.

However, the political impact of this resolution was considerably reduced by a Republican amendment, approved earlier in the evening, that would revoke the freeze if it was not followed by negotiated arms reductions within a reasonable, specified period of time.

The amendment represented a considerable tactical victory for the Republicans, as it saved President Reagan from suffering yet another setback on the freeze issue. A day earlier, America's Roman Catholic bishops had voted overwhelmingly to endorse a pastoral letter calling for a halt to the testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapons.

Mr Robert Michel, the House Republican leader, described the amendment as "a victory unthinkable only weeks ago". Mr Elliott Levitas, a Democrat who backed the amendment, said: "There must be reductions, or else the freeze thaws."

The freeze resolution is non-binding and is regarded as a symbolic expression of the rapidly-growing grass-roots campaign against the nuclear arms race. This anti-nuclear sentiment was eloquently expressed in the Roman Catholic bishop's 150-page letter, entitled: *The Challenge of Peace: God's promise and our response*.

The freeze resolution now goes to the Republican-controlled Senate, where its fate is uncertain. Mr Reagan has said

he will veto the measure if it reaches the White House.

The Administration had lobbied strongly against the freeze because, it maintains, it would leave the Soviet Union in a position of nuclear superiority and would weaken the hand of American negotiators at the two sets of missile talks in Geneva.

Despite the watering down of the final version of the resolution, supporters in the House of the freeze seemed pleased with the outcome, dismissing the amendment as a "nuisance at best". Mr Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, the House Speaker, described the resolution as a "unique instance in the history of arms control, adding that it was a message from the American people to recognize that "the onrush of nuclear weapons must be stopped".

Congressmen confirmed that both the bishop's letter and the latest proposal for nuclear arms reductions by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, had had an impact on the vote.

The Administration's reaction to the pastoral letter has been deliberately low-key, even though it represents a direct challenge to the Administration's nuclear policies. Mr Reagan said he had little quarrel with the letter, the full text of which had not yet seen. "It really is a legitimate effort to do exactly what we are doing, and that is to try and find ways towards world peace."

**LONDON:** Mr Reagan's recent decision to spend more money on developing anti-ballistic missile systems could only benefit Nato, according to one of his closest White House aides, Henry Stanhope writes.

Mr Edwin Meese admitted to the Cambridge University Union that it was too early to predict the results. But the idea

dubbed *Star Wars* technology when announced by the President six weeks ago - was not beyond the imagination.

The US would share such technology with the allies, thus ensuring "linkage" across the Atlantic, he said last night in the annual Lord Mountbatten Memorial Lecture. There was a "moral attractiveness" about placing the emphasis on defensive systems instead of on an endless accumulation of offensive weapons.

He said that the President was also trying to promote "early and genuine" progress in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces through his latest proposal for an interim agreement.

Mr Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator, had told the Russians that the US would "substantially reduce" the number of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles which are due to be deployed in Western Europe from December, if the Soviet Union would cut the number of its own warheads to an equal, global ceiling.

The question which Mr Reagan was putting to the Russians was: "If not elimination, to what equal level are you willing to reduce?"

The US had perceived the need to apply imagination to the problems posed by the arms race in Europe. "We are hopeful that the Soviet leadership understands our emphasis on the ultimate goal of removing an entire class of nuclear weapons. An interim agreement should not simply be a resting place before the next crescendo in the arms race."

Mr Meese, who is counsellor to the President, described it as a tragedy that the superpowers had not agreed on common strategic doctrines during the arms control talks. *Leading article, page 11*



Across the Bamboo Curtain: Soldiers standing guard outside the perimeter fence at Chunchon military base (above) after the hijack of the Chinese Trident to South Korea. Below, a crew member watches from one of the aircraft's windows.

# Chinese jet hijack triggers invasion alert in S Korea

From Jacqueline Raditt, Seoul

A hijacked Chinese airliner with 105 people on board triggered an invasion alert yesterday when it flew across Communist North Korea and the demilitarized zone and landed in South Korea.

The aircraft landed at a US airbase at Chunchon, 45 miles north-east of Seoul and 30 miles south of the demilitarized zone that separates North and South Korea.

Two wounded crew members who had been shot in the hijacking, were taken off the aircraft on stretchers and transferred to hospital. The passengers and other crew were allowed to leave the aircraft and were taken to a hotel in Chunchon seven hours after landing.

The China State Airlines plane was a British-built Trident on a scheduled flight from Shenyang in Manchuria to Shanghai. Three of the passengers were Japanese, the rest Chinese.

Residents of Seoul realized there was an emergency when only minutes before the air-

craft landed, radio programmes on all channels were interrupted by an air raid warning.

Civil Defence headquarters announced that an enemy attack was imminent and warned that the raid was a real one, not an exercise. About three minutes later, however, the spokesman cancelled the warning without further explanation. A three-hour news blackout followed before the Defence Ministry announced the landing of the airliner.

The pilot entered South Korean air space just before 2pm local time (5am GMT) and signalled to a South Korean Air Force patrol aircraft that he wanted to defect.

The aircraft was shown on South Korean television, its passengers looking out of the windows and fanning themselves, its wheels ploughed into the grass off the runway. Pictures showed US and South Korean soldiers passing food and soft drinks on board. A television reporter said



the pilot had immediately asked to see the Taiwanese Ambassador and it was reported that two members of the Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul had gone to the airfield.

There was little reaction in Seoul to the air raid warning, as most offices and shops were closed and many people were out of town or visiting pleasure parks to celebrate Children's Day. In February this year, a North Korean Air Force

captain, Li Ung-Pyong, aged 28, defected to South Korea in his Chinese-built MIG 19 and a 25-year-old Chinese pilot defected from mainland China, also in a MIG 19, to South Korea last October and later went to Taiwan.

In Taipei, a Taiwanese Foreign Ministry official said "all genuine freedom seekers" would be welcomed in Taiwan. It was the first successful attempt to hijack a Chinese commercial aircraft.

# Divers join hunt for submarines

Stockholm - The Swedish Navy yesterday continued its hunt for at least two suspected Soviet midget submarines off its east coast, Christopher Mosey writes.

Two depth charges were dropped and divers sent down into the bay near the industrial town of Sundsvall where two mines were detonated on Wednesday night. The Navy said it could not release news of its findings.

Major Bengt Sjoblom, the Defence Ministry spokesman, said it was "highly unlikely" that the submarine had escaped the explosion unscathed. He refused to comment on the possibility of it having been sunk.

# Chernenko has pneumonia

Moscow (AP) - Mr Konstantin Chernenko, believed to have been the main rival of Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in the leadership contest, has pneumonia, his office said yesterday, confirming accounts about his health given earlier by other Soviet sources.

Mr Chernenko who is 71, has not been seen in public for more than a month, missing four important party gatherings and prompting speculation about his status. He was recently absent from May Day celebrations in Red Square.

# Women admit killing Saudi

Geneva (AP) - Two Swiss women aged 19 and 25 have claimed responsibility for the savage killing of a Saudi diplomat, aged 51, whose sexually mutilated body was found in a Geneva hotel on March 10.

It looked like an act of revenge "given the nature of the injuries", the investigating magistrate said. The victim, whose name was withheld, had rented a flat at the hotel since mid-1981. He was a cultural attaché with the Saudi mission at the United Nations.

# Women admit killing Saudi

Brussels - The nuclear power plant at Tihange on the Meuse resumed normal working after a 10-day break for repairs to a pump. A small amount of slightly radioactive water which leaked through the pump was all collected and stored. Intercom, the company running the plant, said. None of it escaped into the air.

# A-plant leak is plugged

Hattiesburg (AP) - Ever since Gracie the goat disappeared from Kamper Park Zoo in the woods that engulfed Mississippi acres last month, Babar Simpson has not eaten and is heartbroken. A \$100 reward is now offered for the return of Gracie, arthritic, fragile and looking every one of her 15 years.

# ETA's murders

Madrid - The military wing of the extreme leftwing organization ETA claimed responsibility for the murders in Bilbao of a police corporal, his pregnant wife and a police lieutenant. The military wing also seriously wounded another policeman with machine gun fire at Guernica.

# Barrel coffins

San Francisco (AP) - The decomposed bodies of a black man and two white women were found inside two cement-sealed steel barrels deposited on Tuesday night in Golden Gate Park. The women were in one barrel, the man in the other.

# Ethiopia call-up

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - Ethiopia, whose professional army is thought to be the largest in black Africa, has introduced compulsory military service for men between 16 and 30. Six months' training will be followed by two years in the Army, police or border guard.

# Freedom leap

Paris (AP) - An engineer returning home from Cuba to Prague jumped from the airliner during its stopover at Orly, breaking a leg in doing so, but asked to go to Canada. The pilot demanded he be put back on board but the airport officials refused.

# All perish

Bangkok (AP) - All 31 people on a Thai Air Force C123 turboprop transport were killed when it crashed while landing at the Takli air base. Most of the victims were mechanics being switched from another base.

# Pigs ahoy

Apia, Western Samoa (Reuters) - About 300 pigs living on Fakaofo atoll in the Tokelau Islands of the South Pacific have learnt to swim and fish. Living on a diet of seaweeds, small molluscs and fish.

# City dug up

Moscow (AP) - Archaeologists have discovered what they think is the ancient city of Shahrihrayvor under the Kremlin desert in Soviet Uzbekistan, Tass reports.

# Crucial day for Shultz shuttle

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The personal reputation of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, as well as the standing of American foreign policy in the Middle East hangs on the outcome of an emergency session of the Israeli coalition Cabinet due to begin this morning.

The meeting has been convened by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to decide Israel's reaction to the lengthy draft agreement between Israel and Lebanon which Mr Shultz has hammered out during his hectic maiden shuttle mission to the region.

It is generally recognized that there can be no chance of America pressing forward with plans for a wider Middle East framework until all foreign armies can be persuaded to leave Lebanese soil.

Despite official American optimism that the agreement will be clinched by the time Mr Shultz leaves for Damascus tomorrow for the more difficult second leg of his trip to secure Syrian acquiescence, Israeli officials maintained the suspense throughout yesterday with a lengthy series of meetings designed to secure "clarification".

By last night, it became clear that one of the central issues on which the Cabinet will have to decide is the role of the Israeli-backed Lebanese militia leader, Major Saad Haddad. There were indications that ministers would be asked to change their original demand that he be appointed overall military commander of southern Lebanon.

There were predictions that the Cabinet session may include an attempt by Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister and chief architect of the Lebanon war, to ensure that Israel does not agree to concessions in the security field. He is likely to be out-voted by supporters of his successor, Mr Moshe Arens.

It is understood that two of the key issues, the role of Major Haddad and the future of United Nations forces in sou-

thern Lebanon will be covered in separate letters of understanding, rather than the main body of the agreement.

While the last-minute talks continued, the Israeli Government again emphasized that the non-negotiable conditions of pulling its army out of Lebanon remained: 1 the prior evacuation of the estimated 7,000 Palestinian fighters; 2 the simultaneous withdrawal of all Syrian troops; 3 the safe return of all Israeli prisoners of war.



# New President sworn in

Mr Chaim Herzog, the popular former Labour Party politician, journalist, and ex-head of military intelligence, who was formally sworn in as the sixth President of Israel in the Knesset last night. He succeeds Mr Yitzhak Navon, who has yet to take a final decision whether he will return to political life.

The election of Mr Herzog, who was born in Belfast and is the son of a former Chief Rabbi of Ireland, provided a serious political setback to the ruling coalition of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, whose own little-known candidate was beat in a Knesset vote.

Mr Herzog, who is 64, has pledged to try to heal the divisions in Israeli society.

# Bishops call again for amnesty

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

The Polish Catholic Church issued a fresh appeal yesterday to the Government to lift martial law, free political prisoners and reinstate sacked Solidarity activists in connection with the Pope's visit to Poland next month.

The call came in a communiqué after a two-day meeting of Poland's bishops in Czestechowa, which was dominated by the subject of the papal visit. There is considerable tension in church-state relations despite Government's statements to the contrary exacerbated by the past week of demonstrations and clashes.

Many of the protests began after the celebration of Mass, despite official warnings that the church should distance itself from social unrest. A mysterious break-in into a Franciscan convent in Warsaw by an organized group of young men in plain clothes believed by church activists to be security police has added a new source of irritation.

The bishops did not mention these problems in their communiqué but church sources made clear that they will be raised in the next meeting of the joint Church-State Commission. The call for amnesty echoes the sentiment voiced recently in a private letter from the Pope to the Polish head of state, Professor Jablonski.

It is evident both from the phrasing of the communiqué and from other church declarations that the freeing of political prisoners or the lifting of martial law are not strict pre-conditions of the papal visit. The Government has already stated that the present process of granting clemency to individuals is sufficient and that the granting of a general amnesty would be premature.

The church leadership is trying to avert a situation similar to that which occurred last December when martial law was suspended but simultaneously the penal code was tightened.

# Paris keeps spy arrest secret

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Five Frenchmen suspected of having passed secrets to Russian agents were arrested by French intelligence officers shortly before the expulsion from France on April 5 of 47 alleged Soviet spies.

Three were later released after questioning, but two are still in custody, charged with working for a foreign power. M Patrick Guernier, aged 25, an architect with a precise engineering firm, is suspected of having given photocopies of confidential plans belonging to the firm to a commercial attaché at the Russian Embassy in Paris. His arrest in Meaux, just outside of Paris, at the end of March was made public at the time and is not considered of great importance.

The arrest of M Juge (his first name is not known), an engineer and inventor, aged 57,

has been kept secret, however. He was apparently caught red-handed as he was passing important secrets in the Bois d'Arcy on the outskirts of Paris to a Russian "contact" at the Russian trade mission in Paris.

Although those arrests did not lead directly to the expulsion of the alleged Soviet spies, the documents involved are understood to have featured in the dossier compiled by French intelligence against the 47 Russian diplomats and other officials, who included M Eugene Moulhine, the chief press attaché at the Russian Embassy, three Russians working for the Unesco secretariat in Paris, and a number of the official Russian delegation to Unesco.

So far no reprisals have been taken against the French by the Russians.

# Rumasa's former owner fails to appear in court

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Jose Maria Ruiz Mateos, the former owner of the Rumasa business empire expropriated in February by the Spanish Government, failed to appear in court here yesterday to answer an investigating magistrate's summons.

Since shortly after the takeover ordered by the Gonzalez Government to avoid a crash which would have threatened the Spanish banking system, Señor Ruiz Mateos, aged 52, has been staying in London. The judge, Señor Luis Yerga, who is inquiring into alleged accountancy fraud, illegal trans-

fer of money abroad, and non-payment of taxes and social security contributions, demanded for a warrant for the immediate arrest of Señor Ruiz Mateos.

Instead he ordered him to appear in court next Tuesday, granting him a second chance to show that he was not seeking to pervert the course of justice. The judge said that lawyers for Señor Ruiz Mateos, who has denied the charges several times through the press, had not given sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

# Paris keeps spy arrest secret

Explaining that decision in an interview with the German magazine, *Der Spiegel*, on April 25, M Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, said: "In showing moderation, we have been guided by concern for the long-term Franco-Soviet relations, which are important for us and which have been built up over a long period in the interests of preserving détente in Europe."

"I do not want the blame for the grossly provocative action against the Soviet people to fall on the French socialists, and even the communists."

The Kremlin's decision to show moderation should not be interpreted as proof of the guilt of the expelled Russians, however. He insisted, "If anyone interprets our attitude in that way, they understand nothing about Soviet foreign policy."

# Rome envoy recalled by Argentina

From Our Own Correspondent Rome

Argentina has recalled its Ambassador to Italy amid the deepening crisis between the two countries over the detention of Italians among the thousands of "disappeared ones" declared dead by the Argentine Government last week.

The Argentine Embassy said that Señor Rodolfo Luchetta had been recalled "indefinitely" for consultations on the crisis.

The Italian Foreign Ministry said no decision had been taken on a possible recall of Señor Sergio Kocianich, the Italian Ambassador in Buenos Aires. A memorandum from Señor Kocianich asking for information about the fate of 407 Italians and people of Italian descent has been roughly rejected by the Argentine Foreign Ministry and called "unacceptable and such as to represent interference in the internal affairs of Argentina."

The sharp increase in tension came after a scathing attack at the weekend by President Perón on Argentina's military regime.

THE HAGUE A former Argentine police official has claimed that some civilians who disappeared during Argentina's "dirty war" are still in government-run concentration camps, and that the political disappearances are continuing, AP reports.

The Argentine military junta still keeps political prisoners in secret, Señor Rodolfo Fernandez said, contradicting the junta's "final document on the war against subversion and terrorism" issued last week.

# Soviet links with Iran at new low

Moscow (Reuters) - Iran's expulsion of 18 Soviet diplomats and its move against the Tudeh (Communist) Party mark the collapse of Moscow's efforts to build a working relationship with the revolutionary leaders of its southern neighbour.

Western diplomats in Moscow said the decision to expel the envoys, announced on Wednesday, brought Soviet-Iranian ties to their lowest level since the 1979 Islamic revolution and most predicted that relations would not easily recover.

"This move will not have surprised Moscow, but the Kremlin will deeply regret what amounts to a final affirmation of complete failure in its policy towards Iran", one Western analyst of Middle Eastern affairs said.

After the radical Muslim leadership took control in Tehran in 1979, the Soviet Union repeatedly expressed support for the Islamic revolution and offered political cooperation and increased trade.

The ruling Iranian clergy remained cool towards Moscow's wooing even at the height of its confrontation with the United States over the detention of American hostages in the US Embassy in Tehran.

On the Soviet side, there were occasional signs of anger with Tehran, especially when the Soviet mission there came under attack from Afghan students, and evidence of differences within the Moscow party leadership over how to approach the Iranian Government.

The over three years, Moscow kept up its overtures. Only in the past few months did disenchantment become noticeable as the first sharp press attacks on the course of the Iranian revolution appeared.

The Soviet media has so far remained silent on both the decision to expel the diplomats, who were accused of interfering in internal affairs, and the bombing of the Tudeh Party.

The move against the party, which was proscribed under the Shah, followed a televised confession from Tudeh leader Mr Nureddin Kianuri that he had spied for Moscow.

Moscow has also made no mention of this, although *Pravda* last month attacked the Iranian authorities for arresting Mr Kianuri, saying charges that he was a Soviet agent were baseless.

Western diplomats predicted the Soviet leadership would not retaliate against the expulsions and was likely to issue no more than a sharp commentary on the treatment of the Tudeh Party.

Leading article, page 11

# Pretoria unveils long-awaited reforms

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government yesterday unveiled its long-awaited constitutional reforms, which if put into effect would give the country its first multiracial parliament, but keep ultimate control in white hands through the office of a new and powerful executive presidency.

The reforms, entitled the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Bill 1983, were placed before Parliament by Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, and immediately opposed by the far-right Conservative Party, which broke away from the ruling National Party last year.

The liberal Progressive Federal Party which considers the reforms grossly inadequate because they exclude black Africans, said it would not oppose the Bill at this stage. The first major test of white reaction will come next week in four crucial by-elections in the Transvaal.

The Bill provides for a new

parliament divided into three houses, one each for the country's 4.6 million whites, 2.7 million mixed-blood Coloured and 850,000 Asians (almost all Indians). Each house would be elected on a separate voters' role. The 21 million Africans would remain unrepresented.

The parliament would have a total of 308 members. The existing House of Assembly, with its 178 members, would become the white house. To this would be added a House of Representatives of 85 members for Coloureds and a House of Deputies of 45 members for Asians.

The new president, who would combine the ceremonial and executive functions presently exercised by the state President and the Prime Minister, would be chosen by the majority vote of an electoral college composed of 50 whites, 25 Coloureds and 15 Asians.

Each house, again by majority vote, would nominate

delegates from among its own members to fill these quotas. This means that so long as it retained a majority in the white house, the National Party would control the election of the President.

The Bill gives very wide powers to the President. He would initiate and have the final say on legislation, appoint ministers, and could dissolve and summon Parliament at will. He could only be removed if all three houses separately passed a vote of no-confidence.

The President would also have a crucial role in resolving deadlocks when the three houses cannot agree on legislation, and in determining whether legislation comes under the heading of "general affairs" or "own affairs".

The new constitution lists social welfare, education, housing, health, agriculture, arts, culture and recreation as largely being "own affairs" - i.e. matters on which each house

would legislate separately for its own race group.

All other matters are considered to be "general affairs" and would have to be approved by a majority in each house. The parliament would never vote jointly on anything, so it would not be possible for an alliance to be formed across the colour lines to outvote the white group in the White House.

It is acknowledged, however, that there would be grey areas between "general" and "own" affairs, and the President would decide in these cases. It is far from clear, for example, whether matters affecting Africans would continue to be solely a white concern or become a "general" matter.

If the houses cannot agree on a "general" matter, the President can himself submit a new version of the offending legislation, or ask the President's Council for a ruling.

# Lesotho Cabinet opposes chief's tour to the east

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister of Lesotho, the Commonwealth enclave surrounded by South African territory, leaves today on a visit to Peking, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria. He is expected to hold discussions on the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the five communist countries.

Sources said that the tour had been strongly opposed by the Lesotho Cabinet. The Prime Minister has been warned that the Lesotho Liberation Army, the militant wing of the opposition Basuto Congress Party, which he outlawed in 1970, could be expected "fully to exploit" his absence.

Pretoria, too, is viewing Chief Jonathan's travel plans with concern.

مركز من الامم

# Princess braves modern perils of the turbulent Khyber Pass

From Michael Hamiya, Landi Kotal, North-West Frontier Province

The arrest of the drug king of the Khyber 10 days ago cleared the way for the visit of Princess Anne yesterday to the mountainous pass leading to Afghanistan.

She was the first distinguished visitor to be allowed here for six months ever since Mr William French Smith, the American Attorney-General, had an uncomfortable time when he arrived in the streets of the town in search of drug factories.

Not until the Princess's visit was actually under way was it finally decided that the pass was safe enough to allow her to drive up here. A visit to a dam and hydro-electric project had been planned as an alternative. Even so, she was not allowed to within less than six miles of the border.

After Mr French Smith's visit, the Pakistan authorities agreed with the elders of the two principal tribal groups in the pass to clamp down on the drug trade, which had developed so fast that the Khyber had taken the place of the Golden Triangle in South-East Asia as the drug capital of the world.

Twenty-seven drug processing plants were closed down, but the elders of one tribe were not able to control their young men and six new plants were soon opened up. Bullets flew in the valleys over the rivalry that followed. Shaikh Jumir, aged 35, owned four of the new stills.

According to Mr Jahanzeb Khan, the Commissioner for Peshawar, Shaikh Jumir was buying opium in Afghanistan, processing it in the Khyber valleys, and shipping it to the US and Europe. The British authorities say the 80 per cent of heroin on the streets of London comes from Pakistan.

Shaikh Jumir was arrested in Landi Kotal by the Pakistan authorities who used a ruse, which they will not disclose, to trap him. "We might want to use the trick again," said Mr Khan, "so we cannot reveal how we did it."

With Shaikh Jumir behind bars in Peshawar sentenced by a military tribunal to three years in jail - "I favour a public flogging for him, as an example to others," said Mr Khan - the pass exploded into rioting. The tribal elders were warned again that the Pakistan authorities would react with the utmost vigour if the disturbances did not stop, and an uneasy calm had now descended.

According to Mr Shakeel Durrani, the Khyber political agent, Shaikh Jumir has caused the authorities more trouble than any other single individual. "He has contacts all over the world," he said. "I call this man the heroic king."

So, instead of a traditional deise past this teeming town and a visit to a spectacular viewpoint where visitors can look down to the valleys and

dark gorges that the Mujahidin and drug smugglers use in and out of the Soviet-occupied country, the Princess had to be content with the bleak grandeur of the drive along the Khyber Rifles here. She halted at the insignia of British regiments, carved into the hillside, and kept ever freshly painted.

She swept past the reassuring sight of a policeman, draped in bandoliers, and asked to the teeth standing every few hundred yards along the rocky way. To be fair, though, most of the male inhabitants of these parts were also walking around equally draped.

She was treated to a military occasion which might not have seemed out of place at Camberley. She had lunch in the officers' mess, sat afterwards on the lawn under the shade of a walnut tree for a display of dancing, and then sat formally for a regimental photograph. A pipe band greeted her, playing an immaculate "Scotland the Brave", and sped her on her way with "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow".

Her meal consisted of curried lamb, and bread baked on hot stones. She was presented with garlands of flowers and tinsel, and the dancing involved much whirling about and waving of swords.

The Princess rejoined the Andover of the Queen's Flight last night to return home.



## Mitterrand defends Vietnam policy

President Mitterrand of France with Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman (left), during talks in Peking yesterday. Mr Deng greeted reporters with a "Bonjour" and said France could put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. Mitterrand had earlier defended France's relationship with Vietnam and its refusal to grant recognition to

the coalition of forces fighting for a Vietnamese withdrawal, David Bonavia writes.

He told a press conference on Wednesday that was anxious that Vietnamese troops should leave Cambodia, and that the country should achieve self-determination and neutrality through free elections. But "the coalition does not exercise enough

pressure on Vietnam. I am afraid of a return to the previous methods."

Mitterrand and Mr Deng had wide-ranging talks on multilateral and bilateral affairs. Mitterrand also met Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister. The President emphasized France's advanced technology, which could, he said, be put to use in the development of China's economy.

## Nakasone defends free trade record

From David Watts, Singapore

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, yesterday headed off any potential criticism of Japan at the forthcoming Williamsburg economic summit with a strong presentation of his country's role as a defender of free trade.

After his criticisms of protectionism in the West on the opening day of his visit to Singapore, Mr Nakasone said that no other country in the world had done as much as Japan to open up its domestic markets over the past two years.

Tokyo, he said, had made four successive moves to open its domestic market and cited the 50 per cent increase in quotas for imported industrial products under the generalized system of preferences which is the principal gift to Asean which he has brought on his first visit to the South-East Asia region. Japan had promised to present the views of less developed countries at Williamsburg.

Under the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), rules Japan's residual import tariffs were now lower than some European countries, especially on agricultural products and Japan's low level of import tariffs on industrial goods now led the world.

Mr Nakasone said average tariff levels on imported industrial goods were about five per cent in the EEC, four plus per cent in the United States and about three per cent for Japan.

Things were moving too on the non-tariff barrier front, according to the Prime Minister, who said he had initiated revision of 18 existing laws which would simplify imports.

Japanese largesse has been parsimonious by its standard of aid to other Asean countries towards Singapore has the greatest wealth per capita, and more importantly, the leading economic problem between the two countries is likely to mean further expensive outlay for Japan.

The problem is over-support for the big petrochemical complex which is being built in Singapore with Japanese Government loans as a joint venture with Sumitomo Chemical. The complex should have been in production a year ago, but the world market for petrochemicals long since collapsed and the Papanese side is in no hurry to start production which can only mean even greater losses when taken on top of the debt servicing already required.

## Chamberlain returns to Darwin jail

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

Mrs Lindy Chamberlain, convicted of the murder of her baby daughter, Azaria, is likely to wait until the end of June before she will know whether her plea to seek special leave to appeal to the High Court of Australia has been granted.

She will spend that time in Darwin's Berrimah jail where she was moved on Wednesday from Mulawa jail. She had been held there since last Friday after her appeal against her conviction of the murder of her 10-week-old daughter at Ayers Rock in August, 1980, was unanimously rejected.

Mrs Chamberlain was released on bail last November for the birth of her daughter, Kahlika.

## Britain's contribution to Europe may be cut by 10 per cent

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Agriculture would receive less and less from an enlarged budget for the European Community under plans announced yesterday by the European Commission.

If adopted in its present form, this scheme could have the effect of reducing Britain's contribution to the Community by around 10 per cent in the short term.

The Commission believes that the long-term impact of the new system would be to develop new policies in non-agricultural areas which would directly benefit Britain.

Once the new system was working there would be no need for rebates to Britain. But until then the Commission believes special measures will be necessary to satisfy British demands for a more fairly balanced budget. Any agreed rebates, however, will have to take into account the view that Britain received "too much" money back over the past three years.

The plans are meant to provide a whole new approach to the financing of the Community, replacing the present method of raising money which dates back to April 1970, and which is incapable of providing the budget with all the cash now needed.

The liquidity crisis has come about essentially because agricultural spending is so large that there is not enough money left to finance projects which could tackle the most important problems facing the Community: unemployment and industrial decline.

Britain as an industrial rather than agricultural nation has suffered worse than any other country from its imbalance and its insistent pressure for a fairer system has forced the pace for reform.

Although urgently needed if the Community is to avoid going bankrupt, the new project is at best not going to be agreed until the Commission is preparing its draft budget for 1985 in a year's time.

This is because an essential element of the project involves raising the present ceiling on value-added tax revenues above the level agreed in 1970. This in turn means that the changes would need ratification by the Parliament of every member state - a long process after a long and difficult negotiation in the Council of Ministers which

would itself have to agree unanimously a new package.

The Commission proposes ways of cutting back agricultural spending and raising any extra money needed to fund farm prices by new mechanisms.

This would leave a larger part of the existing budget free for other purposes. To this would be added the extra money from value-added tax revenues.

In very broad terms this would mean that the agricultural share of the budget would drop from its present level of around two-thirds of all available money to about a quarter.

The main points of the proposals are:

- Agriculture: Only 33 per cent of the total budget to be used on supporting CAP. Extra CAP money to be raised according to three indicators -

## Hu arrives in Romania to patch relations

Bucharest (AP) - Mr Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party leader, arrived here on an official visit that signalled a Chinese diplomatic offensive in Eastern Europe.

President Ceausescu of Romania greeted his guest with two ceremonial kisses, and a guard of honour shouted "long live the Comrade General-Secretary," as Mr Hu acknowledged the cheers of about 3,000 flag-waving Romanians at Otopeni airport.

The welcome appeared to be much less lavish than the one given to former Chairman Hua Guofeng, the last Chinese leader to visit Eastern Europe, in 1978.

It is the first trip for Mr Hu since he took over as general-secretary of the party in June, 1981.

**"Coal is an efficient and economic solution to rising energy costs."**  
Jim Bisset, Director, The Whitcrock Group

**"It's got to be coal if you wish to remain competitive in both national and international markets."**  
Herman Scopes, Director, ICI Petrochemicals and Plastics Division.

**"Coal-fired fluidised bed combustion provides a simple and cost saving solution to heavy fuel oil prices."**  
John Denton, Works Director, The Ketton Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

**"Coal is uncomplicated, it is easy to burn."**  
Mike Gray, Group Energy Engineer, Dunlop Limited.

# OIL OR COAL?

## TALK TO THE CONVERTED.

In any discussion on the choice of fuel there's one fact that emerges head and shoulders above the rest.

Coal is a considerably cheaper fuel than either oil or gas.

**THE CHANGING FACE OF COAL**

There have been some impressive advances in boiler technology combustion techniques and methods of coal and ash handling.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency. Equally surprising is that in modern installations coal and ash are seldom seen and rarely touched by hand.

**COAL: OUR ENERGY LIFELINE**

British industry needs a modern, reliable and economical fuel to replace those that will dwindle in supply.

Coal is that energy lifeline.

We are fortunate enough in Britain to have the resources to supply industry with coal for the next 300 years.

**THE 25% GOVERNMENT GRANT SCHEME NOW EXTENDED TO 31st DECEMBER 1983**

This scheme can provide up to 25% of the total project cost of making the change to coal.

All companies in the private manufacturing and most service industries are eligible, providing that oil and/or gas has been used to meet at least 75% of the process steam or heating requirements over the previous year.

**HELP FROM ALL QUARTERS**

Further beneficial funding is now available through the EEC. This includes preferential loans at interest rates approximately 3% below the

broad commercial rate and a further 3% rebate on interest charges over the first five years of the loan. And the NCB is willing to enter into favourable medium and long-term supply arrangements with individual customers.

In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient delivery service to industry.

It is within the power of coal to make British industry more efficient, more cost-effective, more competitive in world markets.

For further information on the grant and loan schemes please write to one of the addresses in the coupon on the right.

Funds are limited so an early application is advisable.

Department of Industry Charles House,  
375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH  
(or any regional DOI office).

Or National Coal Board, Technical Service,  
Marketing Department, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**NCB**  
Coal. The fuel with a future.

SPECTRUM

You may think you learnt by rote, but it could have been by 'morphic resonance'. Dr Rupert Sheldrake (right) has set the scientific world in turmoil with his theory that living things 'tune in' to the knowledge of their predecessors

Are we all on the same wavelength?

By Peter Lewis

Are children quicker at learning to ride bicycles, or to roller skate, than they were at the turn of the century? Will tomorrow's children be quicker at learning to play video or computer games than the present generation? If so, could it be because they are able to "tune in" to the skills acquired by their predecessors? The answers to these questions, if they could be accurately measured, might throw light on a radically new hypothesis which claims to explain what shapes the forms and behaviour of living things. The theory of "formative causation" is advanced by Dr Rupert Sheldrake, whose name has been both celebrated and execrated among his fellow-biologists since he published a book called A New Science of Life nearly two years ago. In it he proposed that the embryos of living things "tune in" to a field created by past members of the same species - an undiscovered force in nature which operates on the simplest cell up to the most complex organism. He calls it a "morphogenetic field", which operates across space and time by "morphic resonance" - from the Greek for form, morphé, and the sort of resonance whereby one musical instrument makes another vibrate. He believes that developing creatures receive, rather like a radio programme put out by past exemplars of their kind, a pattern-making transmission which makes legs into legs, arms into arms, and which makes frogs behave in a froggy fashion and dogs in a doggy one. Sheldrake had respectable scientific credentials as a plant biologist, fellow

of Clare College, Cambridge, and holder of a research fellowship of the Royal Society; but his hypothesis caused a furor. It postulated a new, immaterial force of nature that did not involve matter or energy and it conflicted head-on with the mechanist faith that everything can be reduced to physics and chemistry. What of genetic programming? What of DNA? What of natural selection? Sheldrake believes their importance has been exaggerated. They are like the valves and copper wire connexions of a radio set: the actual programme is transmitted from somewhere else. Denouncing Sheldrake as a beretic in a passionate and interperate editorial, the editor of Nature magazine was appalled that this "infuriating tract" as being hailed as an answer to materialistic science. Sheldrake was not only wrong, he was encouraging the thought that "there might be a place for magic in science." The New Scientist, on the other hand, championed Sheldrake's right to be heard and to be judged by experiment. It pointed out that "modern science itself is founded on a hypothesis that has not been specifically tested: that the materialist explanations are all that is required." Both journals' correspondence columns sizzled like beated retorts for months. The New Scientist offered a £250 prize for the best idea for an experiment to test whether morphic resonance indeed exists. Meanwhile, the Tarrytown Group, a scientific ideas forum in Tarrytown, New York,

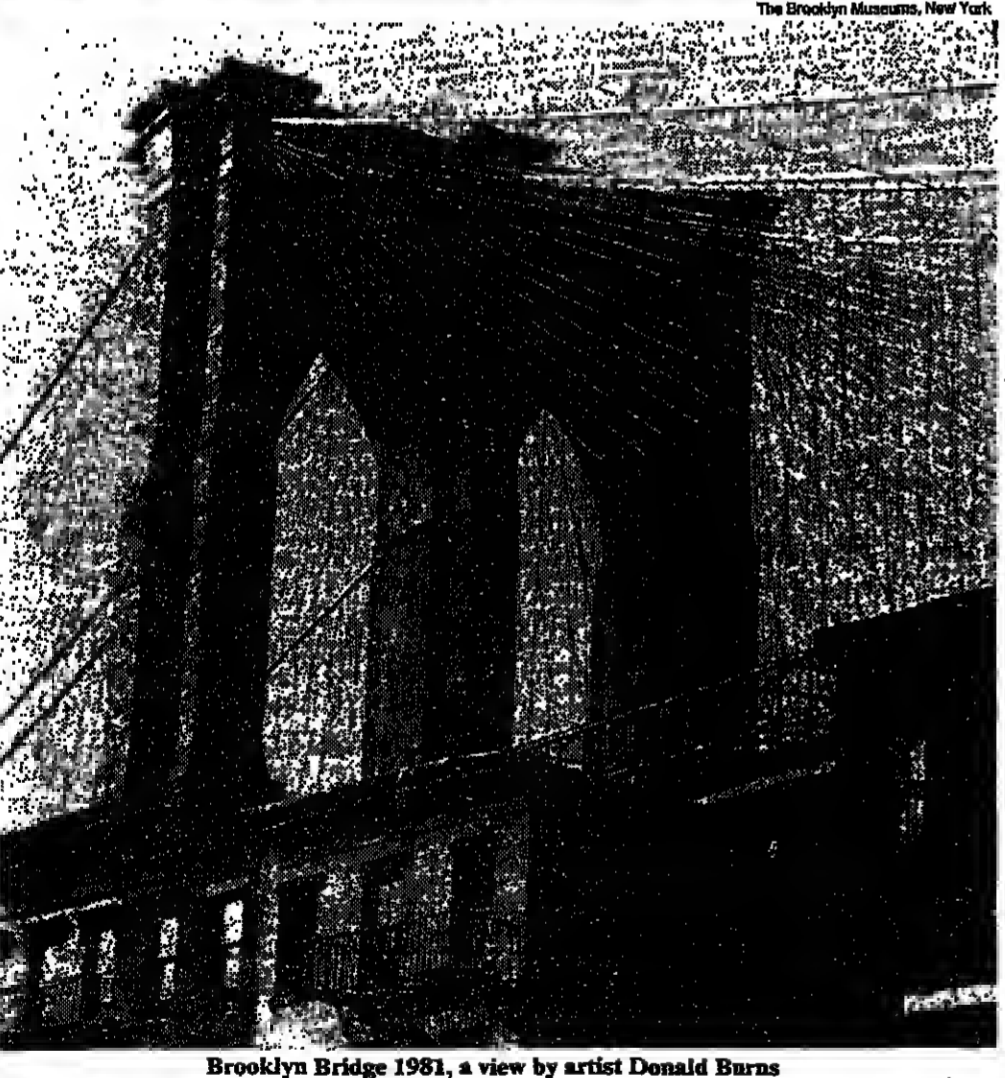


offered a prize of \$10,000 for the best test that confirms or refutes the hypothesis by 1983, open to anyone, scientist or not. Now the New Scientist has announced the winning entry in its competition, a simple and cheap experiment, which could be carried out in schools, to test whether learning something is made easier by the fact that many other people - preferably millions of them - have learnt it before you. The winner, a fluid mechanics lecturer from Nottingham, Dr Richard Gentle, argues that according to Sheldrake a nursery rhyme, such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star", should be very easy to learn because of all the children who have learnt it in the past. The problem is to find a comparable rhyme to test it against, and enough people who do not know the rhyme already. So he chose a four-line Turkish nursery rhyme, known to generations of Turkish children, and altered the word-sequence to produce a similar looking rhyme, which is in fact gibberish, though only a Turkish-speaker could tell the difference. The idea is to invite groups of pupils in schools to learn one or other of the rhymes, timing how long it takes them to repeat one of them by heart. Then the average learning time for the genuine rhyme and the fake can be compared, nobody involved knowing which was which. If the genuine rhyme is learnt more quickly, it could have been helped along by the pooled memory field of all

those Turkish children. But will the result settle the matter? Not on its own, certainly. It is too wide-ranging a theory to be settled by a nursery rhyme and Sheldrake has devised other experiments. If rats learn a new trick, other rats in other laboratories should become quicker at learning it. This effect was discovered by the psychologist, William McDougall, at Harvard, in the 1920s. Successive generations of his rats improved their speed of learning how to escape from a tank of water by means of a gangway. This did not prove that they had inherited the ability. When the experiments were repeated in Australia, with unrelated strains of rats as controls, it was found that it made no difference which rats were used, their descendants all improved their performance. Sheldrake has proposed a new experiment with rats in widely separate laboratories, to see if they affect one another's rate of learning as McDougall's rats seem to have done. Other experiments are possible with the growing of new crystals, with mutations in fruit-flies and with learning video games in, say, rural India. If the theory is right, should we not have noticed its effect by now? Sheldrake believes we have. He says: "One of the mysteries of learning language is that babies do it so fast compared to adults. This applies also to an English baby learning Chinese, in Chinese surroundings, or visa versa. Children pick up the rules of the game, without text-books of grammar and

start making up new sentences, using the language creatively. "This sort of creative learning should be impossible on a stimulus-response model of learning. It led Chomsky to postulate an innate language ability, no matter what language, and therefore a 'deep structure' that all languages had in common. I believe it is morphic resonance at work. Any child picking up English, or Chinese, is assisted by the pool of previous learning of either language." Sheldrake interrupted a well-established Cambridge career when he was in his thirties by going to Hyderabad to work at the International Crop Research Institute on improving strains and yields. He lived in a rajah's crumbling palace and his mind was freed to develop his theory. In 1978 he went to an ashram run by a Benedictine monk and wrote it down, in a hut under a banyan tree, on the banks of the river Cauvery in Southern India. After 18 months' work he brought back the first draft to his home in Newark, Nottinghamshire. What made him start on his new science of life? It was the inability of current biology to account for the development of the plants he was working on. Cells that become leaves and cells that become stalks carry exactly the same DNA. The process of becoming a plant, a fish, a mammal or a human being is equally mysterious. The orthodox response is that one day we will be able to explain it in terms of incredibly complex interactions of physics and chemistry between cells,

triggered by a DNA code. This is an act of faith. It is at least as simple, and perhaps more intelligible, to imagine the process being conducted by morphogenetic fields. The fields account more easily for the amazing capacity of living things to regenerate or repair themselves. "If you cut off parts of an embryo, it regenerates the missing parts. If you cut a magnet in half you get two complete magnetic fields, not two halves", Sheldrake points out. "In both cases the field maintains its integrity." A kind of Conservation of Form principle could account for the way the eye of a newt, robbed of its lens, will grow a new one out of its own iris, or the way any gardener can raise a whole plant from a small cutting. It could explain how flesh, bones and fingernails make good damage done to them. "I am not the first person to suggest that morphogenetic fields are needed to explain development," said Sheldrake. "What is new about my interpretation is that the fields derive their structure from the past. What gives a fingernail field a fingernail structure? Plato held that somewhere there was an eternal, archetypal fingernail. I say that the field is caused by actual fingernails of the past, a kind of pooled memory. "Changes usually occur because the normal pathway is blocked, perhaps by a genetic defect or by a change in environment. Sometimes this defeats the organism. But in certain rare cases there is a creative jump." This can be seen when animals learn a new behaviour pattern. About 1952 blue tits learned how to open milk bottle tops and the habit spread through the tit population of Europe. Copying hardly seemed an adequate explanation of such a sudden and widespread new habit. Perhaps, after enough tits had learned the trick, a morphic resonance was set up affecting the rest. Sheldrake's hypothesis meets the criterion of a scientific theory - it is verifiable by experiments which could prove its predictions. Sheldrake is eager to have it put to as many tests as possible. But supposing it fails the test - or that no confirmatory evidence can be found, what then? "If the balance of evidence is against it, I would have to abandon the theory," he says. "The possibility would remain that morphogenetic fields exist, though not created by past examples. They could be timeless, changeless principles, rather like Plato's archetypes. Or perhaps the mechanistic theory will ultimately explain everything without them." His ideas have certainly caused a lot of excitement and attention: this week he goes to California, where he is already well known, to lecture on them. In June, he has been asked to go to Washington to address the Congressional Committee on The Future about his theory and its implications. And, who knows, somebody may even now be conducting the make-or-break experiment that may fundamentally alter our understanding of how life in its multifarious forms comes about.



Brooklyn Bridge 1981, a view by artist Donald Burns

One of New York's famous landmarks is 100 years old this month The bridge so far...

One of the longest journeys in the world, Norman Podhoretz wrote, finding a particularly apt metaphor for the American Dream, is the journey from Brooklyn to Manhattan. The concrete symbol of that American aspiration is the Brooklyn Bridge, which celebrates its 100th birthday this month. Even when it was new, the bridge assumed a mythic stature. An architectural critic, Montgomery Schuyler, welcomed it in 1883 with these words: "It so happens that the work which is likely to be our most durable monument, and convey some knowledge of us to the most remote posterity, is not a work of bare utility; not a shrine, not a fortress, not a palace..." New Yorkers are preparing to celebrate the anniversary, but one trusts that the festivities will not be as hectic as those of the opening week, when such a massive holiday crowd surged on to the bridge that 12 people were trampled to death. Yet that was rather characteristic. From the beginning, sufficient urgency attended the construction of the bridge to make it a truly heroic enterprise, and one that was immediately perceived as an expression of something in the American spirit. John A. Roebling, a German-born en-

gineer, was killed by it. Roebling was one of those stern, determined characters that the nineteenth century specialized in producing the world over. Having emigrated in 1831, he founded a German settlement called Saxenburg, in Pennsylvania, where he intended to farm and, of all things, breed canaries. Though the township prospered, Roebling's own means of support proved unsatisfactory, and he turned to making iron rope - the first in the United States. It was used in the cable railways that crossed the mountains of the state. Soon he was building suspension bridges, most spectacularly across the Niagara Falls but also in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The reverse side of his scientific rationalism was a passionate but unfounded belief in hydropathy - the curing of illnesses by bathing. When, down by the Brooklyn waterfront prospecting the site for one of the bridge towers, his foot was crushed by a docking boat, his response was to plunge it instantly into a tub of cold water. Tetanus set in and he died in horrible suffering three weeks later. That was in 1869. His son, Colonel Washington A. Roebling, who had played a nuptial

part at Gettysburg, took over, and the bridge left him a permanent invalid. The problem was the technique used to build the vast towers, each weighing 70,000 tons, on either side of the East River. To sink the foundations, great bottomless wooden boxes called caissons - each half the size of a city block - were constructed, submerged by means of stones piled on the top, and pumped full of compressed air, which kept them watertight. Gangs of unskilled immigrant labourers, on the whole pleased to find jobs that paid more than the average, entered by means of airlocks and quarried down to bedrock by hand. But some workers developed cramps and headaches and were seen to walk with a scoop, thereafter referred to as the "Grecian Bend" (the name of a ballroom dance). This malady was, of course, the bends, still known medically as caisson disease. After a long spell in one of the caissons when fire broke out in 1871, Washington Roebling collapsed. Attacks recurred and he was forced to withdraw from the work altogether, lying in agony in a darkened room, although he finally recovered sufficiently to direct work from his house in

Brooklyn, overlooking the site. Twenty-five men lost their lives while the bridge was being built. Many died from the bends - their legs, according to one contemporary account of their sufferings, "twisted like plaited hair". Because of the danger, the Manhattan caisson was stopped before bedrock was reached, so that the tower rests on packed sand. Some men fell from the towers or were killed when a suspension wire snapped and lashed back. The bridge, 14 years in building, was subject to the graft and corruption inherent in most great American public works of the time. The notorious Tammany Hall politician, "Boss" Tweed, managed to gain control of the bridge company and award contracts, until he was imprisoned. All Roebling's vigilance was necessary to prevent J. Lloyd Haigh, the cable contractor, from forging certificates or switching loads and sending to the bridge steel that the inspectors had failed. Yet almost at once the bridge captured the public imagination. Even before it was begun, a Congressman called Barnes declared: "Babylon had her hanging gardens, Nineveh her towers, and Rome her Colosseum; let us have this great

monument to progress." When built, the towers - arched like the aisles of a Gothic cathedral - were among the city's tallest structures, head, shoulders and torso above the tenements of Brooklyn. To Harper's Weekly, they were "more wonderful than the Pyramids." Needless to say, as soon as the bridge opened to the public there were those who either fell or deliberately threw themselves off it. A self-publicist swimming instructor called R. E. Odium jumped to his death in 1885. Steve Brodie claimed to have leapt (he probably did not) and made a fortune out of reenacting the scene in a play called On the Bowery. The youth slipping from the catwalk in the film Saturday Night Fever is only the latest in a tradition. In recent years, real-life tragedies have also occurred. In 1981, a pedestrian was killed when a stay parted and whipped downwards. But the engineers are confident that the bridge, built with human sacrifice and occasionally still exacting its toll, will survive another century yet.

Clive Aslet The author is senior architectural writer for Country Life.

The notion that classical music is a stuffy kind of art received a severe knock this last week when the Radio Times informed its four million readers that Brahms, when young, had earned a living playing the piano in brothels in Hamburg. This came as a shock both to the pop fraternity, who thought that only the Beatles ever got started in Hamburg, and to jazz fans, who were under the impression that only Jelly Roll Morton got started in a brothel. Morton, who had a diamond set in his teeth, played champion pool, pimped, claimed to have invented jazz and had a long-running rivalry with Duke Ellington, was actually a pale character when set beside Brahms. It is often forgotten that Brahms, too, claimed to have discovered jazz, though this was due to a misunderstanding for which he was not responsible.

It happened in the cotton fields near Budapest one day, when Brahms was out for a walk, trying to dream up another trick to play on Wagner - the Duke Ellington of his day. He gradually became aware that the workers in the fields were singing alluring and dangerously exciting rhythms as they toiled the cotton into drip-dry tunics for the Imperial Court. Brahms' fingers snapped and his eyes sparkled. "Hey, what do you call that kind of music?" he asked one of the singers. "What do we call dat music?" said the man thus addressed, played by the young Louis Armstrong. "Why, we call dat music jazz." This was a mischievous invention on his part, as they actually called it Hungarian folk music, but he reckoned that the young man with the mane of white hair and huge grey beard

Play it again, Johannes

MOREOVER MILES KINGTON

would fall for it. He was right. Hasily establishing that the folk tunes were not in copyright, Brahms turned them into concert display pieces and played them in brothels all over the world. At the end of the programme he would slam the keyboard lid shut, jump up and shout: "And that's jazz!" As nobody knew what he was talking about, they preferred to call it Hungarian Dances, but either way, as they put it back in the cotton fields, they done stole our music again. Brahms was always secretly disappointed that the stuffed shirt audiences didn't show more reaction, and he would often break off in the middle of a piece and observe drily to the listeners: "This piece is licensed for dancing, yon know."

"Just typical of Wagner," growled Brahms afterwards, "to send in a dog for a big gig." He later got his own back when he thrashed Wagner at snooker in the big Bayreuth Finals, 16 frames to three, and went on to meet the Russian champion, Tchaikovsky, whom he always considered rather too effete to be a really good snooker player. Brahms was a larger-than-life character who had diamonds set in all the white keys of his travelling piano. Before he breezed into a new town, the place would be plastered with posters saying: "Brahms is coming! All pianists are requested to leave town for their own safety." And then the great man himself would arrive, in a white suit, surrounded by bodyguards and attended personally by the Abbé Liszt. The first thing he would ask on arrival was the address of the

best brothel in town, and there he would sit for hours, strumming at the piano those old tunes he had learned back on the Danube levees and maybe accompanied by the singing of the madame (played by the young Billie Holiday). Then he would proceed to the concert hall and, in his own words, knock 'em in the aisles. At the end of his life, when he was fat and heavy, he opened a bar in Vienna and became a bit of a nostalgic bore. I prefer to think of the Johannes Brahms with his razor-crease suits, his rakish straw hat and the slim cbeeroot, thrashing hell out of the 88 ivories and leaping into the audience to pamper any critic he spotted writing something adverse about him. Men still talk about the time he beat up three reviewers and issued four proposals of marriage during a performance of his first piano concerto, without missing a single note. Forget about the BBC celebrations. Let's go out tonight and get drunk in his memory.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 54)
ACROSS: 1 Ambassador's aid (7), 5 Trade name (5), 8 Gird (3), 9 Signing (7), 10 Foreigner (5), 11 Point (4), 12 Scaly creature (7), 14 Ingeniousness (13), 16 Fine fabric (7), 18 Verbal (4), 21 Italian first (5), 22 Fortified place (7), 23 Low (3), 24 Bird of prey (5), 25 Rifle knife (7)
DOWN: 1 Military force (4), 2 Land (5), 3 Play equipment (3), 4 Month (5), 5 Impulsively (13), 6 Obstinate (7), 7 Bullfinch (8), 13 Follows (9), 15 Concealing (7), 17 Rich man (5), 19 Birdlike (5), 20 John (4)
SOLUTION TO No 53
ACROSS: 1 Unwrap 5 Dignity 8 Loo 9 Ruffia 10 Report 11 Char 12 Decorous 13 Object 15 January 17 Ballistic 20 Fear 22 Cuddles 23 Zigzag 24 Fox 25 Talent 26 Indian
DOWN: 2 Neath 3 Referee 4 Flanidt 5 Doric 6 Paper 7 Circuit 14 Bravura 15 Jacuzzi 16 Unpugged 18 Ledger 19 Theft 21 Abaca
(Solutions to No 54 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise English

مركز من راصح



FRIDAY PAGE

A man about the house

Swapping domestic roles seems to do more for sexual equality than the nagging of liberationists. Veronica

Grocock talks to three couples who switched roles as a result of necessity after the husbands became redundant

As well as the normal stresses of being lone breadwinner, the working wife is prey to a set of traditional assumptions about the division of labour. She is the victim of a social system geared to male authority which effectively denies her very existence. The most obvious example of this is in relation to Family Income Supplement. A married woman cannot claim F.I.S. because, ostensibly, she is not the head of the household. Similarly, the jobless husband whose wife is supporting him is not eligible for supplementary benefit.

According to the Low Pay Unit, up to 270,000 women are affected in this way. A spokeswoman said that usually a woman's wage was not enough to maintain a family, and yet the woman herself was barred from "topping up" her income with F.I.S. For most women breadwinners, therefore, it made more sense to become unemployed and fall back on supplementary benefit.

In November, thanks to an EEC directive, the F.I.S. ruling will be changed so that, for social security benefit purposes, the breadwinner's sex is immaterial.

The Low Pay Unit, while welcoming this, will continue to press for overall improvements in women's earnings. "For a long time now we've argued for a minimum wage as being of major value to women workers," said the spokeswoman. A recent report, Families in the Future, by the Study Commission on the Family, explodes the idea of the typical worker as the married man with a wife at home. Married women, it says, now represent a quarter of the workforce.

It states that more than two million children live in families with incomes around the poverty line. It also reveals that without women's earnings, four times as many families would be in poverty. As one woman lecturer/breadwinner said: "With unemployment as high as it is, who is and who is not the breadwinner is often a matter of luck, not choice."

John and Sue Tanner are in their late thirties and live in Scunthorpe. They own their home and have two children, William, aged 11, and Robert, aged nine. John, a former community relations officer, was made redundant in October. Sue is a welfare rights worker, a job she was offered only weeks before the news of John's redundancy. Previously she worked part-time at a local women's aid group, and before that was a full-time housewife.

Sue's John has always been the sort of husband who did quite a lot at home. He took over a lot of the child care and housework. "The problem for me is that my job is 25 miles away and I don't get paid as much as he did [just over £5,000 a year, compared with John's previous salary of £9,500]."

Financial worries aside, Sue is enjoying the swap. "I sometimes worry about what would happen if I lost my job. Every breadwinner does, I suppose. But I do get quite a kick out of being the one who brings home the money, and it's nice coming home to a cooked meal. "We both felt that swapping jobs for a while would be good for us both. I am sure John is a lot more aware of what goes into running a house. Each of us appreciates the other more than we did before."

"I don't always agree with the way he does things, like shopping or cooking. He bakes bread and feels very protective about it, and if I go out and buy a loaf he resents it."

Although John pays the bills, the Tanners have always pooled their finances and have a joint bank account. The drop in salary has

meant a drop in their standard of living, with the "inevitable friction" if John wants to go to the pub.

Sue finds that being the breadwinner makes it far easier to treat home as a place of relaxation. "When you are at home with the children, there are always a hundred things you should be doing. You never actually relax. . . . Out at work, the lunch-hour is yours - time out for yourself."

John: "It's an opportunity to do things that one has always wanted. At 37 I have learned how to make pastry and bread, and I am keeping chickens. It's quite fun, as long as it doesn't go on too long. With a 30 per cent unemployment rate in Scunthorpe, the remark John regularly hears is "Lovely weather. Are you working?" He finds the isolation the hardest part.

"Your wife comes home from work and says 'Had an interesting day?' You say 'I cleaned the upstairs lavatory', and suddenly realize how boring you've become!"

"At work you do have a lot of power and it's easier to feel you've done something. Even if you've sat there chewing your nails you've been to work and this is your justification for the day," said John. On the plus side, John sees more of their sons ("I have it easy because they are growing up now. It's not an onerous responsibility"), and has more control of the money, if less of it to spend.

John admits to a very strong need to be in work. "I say it doesn't matter, but deep down it does. . . . Housewives are not valued very highly in society, and at the moment

I'm a housewife and I don't really like it. The longer I go on the more desperate I shall become. But it has given Sue more status. I don't think she ever wanted to be a housewife at home with children. Sue is very happy at work and finds it stimulating and rewarding."

Jane and Peter Smith (not their real names) are in their fifties and live in a council house in Poole. They have three children, two still at home: a daughter, and a 22-year-old son who claims supplementary benefit. In June 1982 Peter, an electrical sales assistant, was made redundant after 27 years' service. Jane works for a firm of insurance brokers and her weekly take-home pay is £51. Peter was earning £4,000 a year plus commission.

Jane: "It was a crashing blow at Peter's time of life, because we thought we had gone through the worst years and were looking forward to an easier ride. All of a sudden we seemed to be back at square one." She gets angry, particularly at the bureaucratic anomalies, such as the provision of family income supplement, that militate against the married woman as breadwinner.

Things are unlikely to improve, she feels, until Peter finds another job. "I have always been on the side of the underdog, never dreaming that one day it would be me in that category." She worries constantly about the future. "There is this terrible uncertainty. I just don't know how it will end."

Peter: "Work was becoming an ordeal. I was being pressurized, and redundancy was suggested. I was



Sue and Richard Amhrose: reassessment of less rigid roles

heading for a nervous breakdown. I thought 'if I don't get out of here soon I will crack up.' His initial reaction was sheer relief. "We managed to get a holiday in Crete, with part of my £3,000 redundancy money." Hopes of setting up his own business were dashed and he suffers from anxiety and depression and sometimes takes tranquilizers.

"I go to bed with a headache, and wake up with one. The tension affects my eyes. I have terrible eye strain. I sometimes think 'What is the point of going on?' I only have a few pounds left in the bank. We are penniless. I've never been in this situation in my life." The biggest problem is coping with the depression. "You try to think of ways of getting out of this rut, but you keep coming across barriers. It's like being hemmed in."

He feels degraded. The strain of it all has affected his relationship with Jane. "She has been very concerned and a great help, but there is tension between us. Things are not as they once were. She looks very miserable and white at times. I try to keep a stiff upper lip. I say 'Cheer up. Things are bound to get better.' She says she can't see how they will."

Richard and Sue Amhrose are in their late twenties and live in a council house in Rainham, in the Medway area of Kent. They have one son, Tarot, aged 2½, and Lisa, aged 12, and Maria, aged 10, two daughters from Sue's previous marriage, as well as two Afghans, a hamster and a tortoise. Richard is a

qualified electrician, though recently he worked in a factory. He has been unemployed since January 1982. Sue is a residential social worker looking after young people in care at a local community home. Her weekly take-home pay is £65, which includes overtime and sleeping-in allowances. (She is also a qualified teacher and youth worker.)

Richard: "I can't see me getting a job anywhere, so this was the next best thing, because she's got opportunities, you see, so why waste them? I'm a male version of my mother (she's a part-time cleaner in a dockyard). My mother was very houseproud. She was always cleaning: it was one of her fortes. In the same way, I'm inclined to get too involved with it. We have our little ups and downs in this. I'll say: 'get out of the way, I want to clean there.' I suppose a lot of people must think I'm a bit weird."

Sue: "Even close friends who've known us for years - especially the men - tend to have digs at me. 'You've got him well-trained, haven't you?' Or, 'What's Rich doing, baby-sitting again?' At first it was quite amusing but after a while it wears off."

Richard is garrulous and good-humoured in faded denim, his long hair tied back hippy-style. Does he mind having to ask Sue for money? "Well, she never seemed to mind when she asked me for it!"

Sue chips in: "It's not my money; it's ours. I mean, if it's there we spend it." Like John Tanner, Richard has

experienced the "lonely housewife" syndrome. "Half-past six I used to go to work. I'd see people on the bus. You just nodded to them. Occasionally you might pass words about the weather, but that was it. But they were still people. You absorbed something from them, whereas here, dogs apart, there's only Tarot, and trying to have an in-depth conversation with him is impossible!"

The couple cannot afford to go out more than once or twice a month. "The longer I stay in the harder I find it to go out," says Richard. "I get very used to the environment I've created, so I'm inclined to stay with it. It's as though this building has stopped and time out there can do what the hell it likes."

Sue has always hated housework whereas Richard, when he first took on the role of house-husband, was almost obsessed with tidiness. He still is, to a degree, and feels fiercely protective about his role. "It's mine. If she starts doing it, I think I'm out of a job."

Sue's illness with a kidney complaint last summer enabled them to reassess their roles, which became less rigid. Richard: "I can understand why a lot of marriages fail, 'cos they are two such separate people, poles apart, and the friction that causes. I don't consider myself totally male. I mean, the males that I would call males wouldn't know how to cook anything or even how to plug a vacuum cleaner in. They know how to take cars apart and about the price of drinks, but I was never that way inclined anyway."



John and Sue Tanner, John says: 'I'm a housewife now and I don't really like it. Deep down being in work matters.'

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The light of life

It might be assumed that the influence of The Worshipful Company of Cutlers of London would have waned once the knife makers went north and abandoned Fleet Street to the journalists; but the ancient livery companies are adaptable.

The modern Cutlers was inspired by an interest in Surgical Instrument making. This month they presented their annual award to Mr B. Sterry Ashby, the surgeon, for his work with a special endoscope, an illuminated tube which allows the operator to look along the common bile duct.

The story of endoscopes started in the last century when Dr Kussman was inspired by watching a sword swallower. He reasoned that if the man could be made to swallow a tube it would be possible to look at the inside of his stomach.

Later electric torchlight in a rigid tube exposed the inside of some organs - gullet, stomach, bronchial tubes and colon - to the surgeon's gaze. But the discovery in 1928 by John Logie Baird of a method of transmitting light along a flexible glass-fibre bundle allowed the production of a whole range of flexible fibre-optic endoscopes.

Mr Sterry Ashby has been working with the manufacturers on his particular endoscope, known as a choledoscopes, since 1974. If it had been invented 20 years earlier history might have been changed. Sir Anthony Eden's common bile duct was cut in a fruitless search for a stone. With this instrument direct vision of the inside of the duct could have been obtained and the means of retrieval of the stone, without causing near-fatal damage, made possible.

Dracula syndrome

Two psychiatrists in Cape Town have written a paper for the South African Medical Journal which suggests that a possible murder motive overlooked in the past is a bizarre desire to drink blood. Dr R. E. Hemphill and Dr T. Zabow report in detail on three

cases where white middle-class males, not apparently of Transylvanian origin, have had this craving, satisfied only by taking blood from animals when still alive, or after death from the obituary, or by sucking blood from the necks and shoulders of their lovers. Denied these sources, they have cut their arms and wrists to drink their own blood.

In a review of these and other cases, who have attended Cape Town University's psychiatric department, they report that although women are inclined to be auto-vampires, usually drinking their own blood, men are more likely to take other people's. They cite Haigh, the acid bath murderer, as a classic vampire; it is known that he murdered nine people, cut their throats and drank a cupful of blood from each.

Vampirists are preoccupied with death and the dead. Even as small children they have an obsessive desire to visit cemeteries in a search for bodies and bones, and keep dead animals in their bedrooms. The report suggests that this yearning may lead to repeated assaults or unexplained murder, and should be considered in assessing the record of violent criminals who show evidence of self-mutilation.

Coffee or claret?

Dr Joan Braganza, Senior Lecturer in Gastroenterology at Manchester University, was awarded a major prize at the year luncheon for her work on pancreatic disease. It is likely that the paper read by the judges is only an appetizer for more startling work.

Dr Braganza was reticent about her unpublished paper, but said that recent studies, while not pinpointing the cause of one of nature's most horrid

and rapidly lethal cancers, carcinoma of the pancreas, do indicate the way in which future research should be directed.

Cancer of the pancreas is the fifth most common cause of death from cancer in Britain. The disease has a long, silent period which may exceed two years before it produces symptoms severe enough to make a patient see his doctor. By then it is too late; the average survival time is seven months and only 1 per cent live five years.

The incidence of the disease is increasing, and seems to bear relationship to a sophisticated lifestyle. Various statistics published in America have suggested a relationship to coffee drinking, but direct evidence is lacking.

Beer beri

Beri-beri is a disease more often associated with wartime Changi Jail than the local, yet the Scottish Medical Journal reports two near fatal cases in beer drinkers.

Cardiac, or wet, beri-beri, is caused by thiamine, Vitamin B, deficiency. Perhaps because it is usually diagnosed in beer rather than whisky drinkers these are the first cases to be reported in Scotland. In alcoholics the disease is due to poor utilization secondary to liver disease, impaired absorption and increased requirement.

Both the Scots patients had signs and symptoms of severe cardiac failure, in conjunction with damage to the nervous system. Their hearts were enlarged, lungs waterlogged, legs swollen, muscles weak, their minds confused and their reflexes were almost absent.

They were treated with all the standard measures for heart failure, but it was only when the first patient became moribund that the doctors discovered that for 10 years he had been

drinking eight to 10 pints of beer a day. His heart failure responded to thiamine within a fortnight and he regained his strength in six months.

The second patient admitted was luckier; his daily consumption of up to eight pints a day was immediately noted, his thiamine reserves estimated, found to be low, and treated. He made a quick recovery.

Anti-Chianti

According to Mr Geoffrey Gibson, a London wine merchant, Californian wine sales more than doubled in Britain between 1980 and 1981. It seemed suitable that it should be two Californians, Dr David Glaser and George Tarnowsky, who may have found a way, reported in Medical News, of avoiding the headache from which many people suffer after even small quantities of red wine.

The doctors suggest that the headache is due to a histamine-induced effect of red wine and can be avoided if the person takes a tablet of Tagamet (cimetidine) before they drink.

Toenail fever

An occupational hazard faced by chiropodists has been investigated by Dr Roland Davies of St Mary's Hospital, London. Therapy Weekly reports.

The hazard is toenail dust, blown into the air by trimming drills. It causes an allergic reaction similar to hay fever, with sore eyes and runny noses.

Evidence suggests that some of the dust containing spores of the fungi, trichophyton rubrum, responsible for athlete's foot, may be inhaled. Although 17 per cent of chiropodists have antibodies to this fungus in their blood, no case of lung disease has yet been diagnosed; in theory chiropodists could suffer from "farmer's lung", a pneumonitis caused by inhaling the spores from mouldy hay.

Dr Thomas Stuttgartford Medical Correspondent

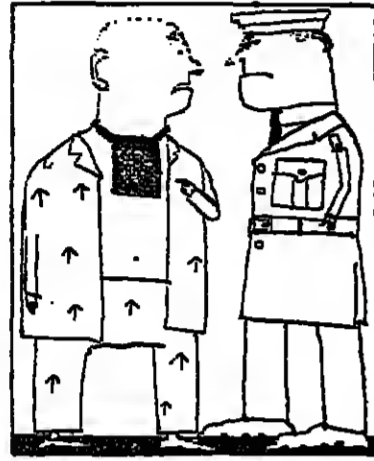
THE TIMES Tomorrow START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES. Includes sections for Travel: Scotland by car, and compromise and contrast in Dubai; Family Money: What it costs to convert a derelict house and the rising trend of unit trusts; The Times Prize Crossword: Three copies of The Times Atlas of the World to be won; Keith Waterhouse on Mrs Pooter's Diary; Keith Macklin on the Rugby League Cup Final; My India by Enoch Powell; Plus: All the news from home and abroad; the top gardening column; the best of the 1961 clarets; Values: Where to go to get cleaned, dyed or refurbished; jazz records of the month; critics' choice of what's happening in the arts.

THE TIMES DIARY

Save it

Arthur Rosbud invents gadgets that "consume energy as if there were no tomorrow" the National Consumer Council says.

BARRY FANTONI



But what happens if someone mugs me and it gets nicked?

Unsuitable

Surprise at the record price (£1,925,000) paid for the Henri II suit of armour in Sotheby's Hever sale yesterday is highlighted by the fact that Hever was hardly a good advertisement for armour.

I salute the careful husbandry at W. H. Smith's London Bridge branch which yesterday, when the 1983 Proms were announced, was still offering for sale the 1982 prospectus.

Keeping mum

What have Rhodes Boyson and Laurie Pevitt, Conservative and Labour MPs for Brent North and South respectively, in common? Not much, but their names were both big in the Co-op, a discovery I owe to the research Jean Gaffin and David Thoms put into their centenary history of the Co-operative Women's Guild, Caring and Sharing, published this week.

Astute students

Alex Hambro, son of the chairman of Hambro's Bank James Ogilvy, son of Angus Ogilvy and Princess Alexandra; and Rupert Goodman, son of an Eton housemaster, are, as Cambridge undergraduates, supplementing their government grants by running a glossy London giveaway magazine called Freeway.

Oops-a-Daisy

Will the drama critic of The Guardian report to the head's study after school? His review of the ripping school yarn, Daisy Pulls it Off, is quoted in the West End.

Word to the wise

I live with the inhibiting notion that Times readers know everything already. So here is a challenge. In connection with next week's publication of the new Chambers Dictionary a competition has been organized with a copy as the prize. It is identify the word which means "the carrying of searcan of icebound ships". Tell me the answer quickly enough, and I'll give you the prize.

Driving is a south-west business in south-west England, the World Conference on Transport Research heard in Hamburg last week.

One out of every 16 crossroads in the region points in the wrong direction. The discovery was made by Department of Transport engineers testing a computer program to check for inconsistencies and errors in the national signpost network.

PHS

Ken Livingstone's pantomime cow

While most of England and Wales has cast its vote, Londoners must wait until 1985 before passing judgment on the Labour-controlled GLC.

Anne Sofer, a Social Democrat councillor, assesses its first two years.

At a recent council meeting, in an attempt to enliven a dull debate about the GLC's "Peace Year" proposals, the front bench Labour spokesman wound up with a rousing speech. "I'm not a pacifist" (he said passionately) "I'm ready to fight. But when we go to war, it won't be against the Russians. Oh, no." (And he pointed dramatically at the Tories on the front bench opposite) "It will be against you fascists over there!"

This is the sort of thing the council loves. Since most of the business has been predicated in the committees and before that in the Labour group, council meetings are regarded less as policy-making occasions than as oratorical jousts. This particular clash of arms was greeted with cheers and jeers, shouts of admiration and roars of outrage.

The speaker turned in accept the congratulatory of his colleagues and the Conservatives rose to shake their fists. Another high point to remember in the bar afterwards.

The element of farce has always been strong at County Hall. Its proceedings are so strongly influenced by the consciousness of that other seat of government across the river that it often seems to be performing a dress rehearsal, or parody, of a production going on elsewhere. Most debates in the council chamber are on matters over which the GLC has no control at all: defence policy, Northern Ireland, monetarism, the Falklands.

But in the two long years of the present administration the charade has been transformed from a genteel parlour game to a full-blown, commercial West End pantomime, costing £2m this year on promotion and advertising alone. To some the Labour leadership is a fairly god-mother, to others the demon king. To me it is Daisy the pantomime cow, a creature pretending to be what it is not, poking its face into things which are not its concern, and thereby successfully stealing the show from the straight actors who are trying to hold the plot together.

But behind the spotlights and the limelight is the uncomfortable truth that the GLC has never found its proper purpose since it was set up by a Conservative government in 1964 as part of a two-tier structure in which it was to be the "strategic" authority over the London boroughs. Nobody has ever known what strategic meant. Apart from public transport - and even here it is boxed in on all sides - the GLC's statutory functions have all but disappeared.

But the council also has discretionary powers, and it is these that it is now exercising to try and get a foothold in practically every area of London life: health, training, the police, community arts, trade union activity, child care, energy policy - the new committees and panels and working parties proliferate. And each has its own budget and staff.

The cornucopia of grants, combined with the high profile of the present administration, has created an atmosphere at County Hall that is a cross between a students' union and a campaign headquarters. Labour leaders talk euphorically about having "opened up the corridors of power to the community". The crowds, thronging those pompous, oak-paneled, marble-columned halls are indeed younger, more multi-racial and more self-assertive than ever before.

But whether the majority of these visitors are representative of the "community" in a political sense is more open to doubt. A selection of those groups meeting in County Hall over a couple of weekends this spring gives the flavour: Women's Media Action Group, AEUV Broad Left, Lawyers for Nuclear Disarmament, Black Trade Unionist Solidarity Movement, Labour Steering Committee against the "Witch Hunt".

With the new political style comes a new language, studiously Marxist and based on a political ideology that comes jumping out at the most unexpected moments. A recent proposal to fund a cooperatively run laundrette was justified on the ground that it represented the "socialization of washing as a form of domestic production".

It helps to know the language if you want a grant. The GLC's grant-handbook has provoked a deluge of applications, and an extra £1.25m is being spent this year simply on staff to process them. Your chances of getting some money are enhanced if you use words like "campaign" or "protest" or "mobilizing the community". "Struggle" may hit the jackpot. And although grants are not supposed to be given in groups

promoting a political party, a generous use of the word "socialist" is recommended - and permitted on the grounds that the Labour Party is not a true socialist party!

"I take pictures of strikes, demos, pickets, etc" hopefully wrote a photographer applying for a grant from the Arts and Recreation Committee. (She got it). Centres for the unemployed have been told they will not get grants unless they turn their attention from "providing advice and recreation to 'unemployed'". The Police Committee agreed last week to fund three organizers to "coordinate popular expression of views" against the Police Bill. Indeed hostility against the police leads to the strongest language of all. If the struggle against them led to the manufacture of petrol bombs, declared one enthusiast at a GLC-sponsored conference, "then so be it". The chairman of the GLC Police Committee, sitting on the platform, joined the applause.

Every document we receive now has to include a paragraph describing what the implications are for women. For the officers who have responsibilities for drafting papers on bus lanes, waste stations, Thames rivers and listed buildings this is clearly a challenging intellectual exercise. The regular report on canal walks always concludes with the reassuring assertion that the proposals have resulted from consultations with "multi racial/sexual community groups". Sometimes a gallant effort boomerangs. The comment in a proposed grant to a rugby club that "Rugby is of course primarily a male sport, but women are always a welcome addition to the rugby scene" was not well received by the committee.

As part of the fight against male attitudes to the "oppressed gender class" sexual harassment has now been made a disciplinary offence under the GLC staff code. Defined as (inter alia) "unreciprocated leering", it is taken very seriously. When I attempted some feeble witticism against the idea I was reproached for my unsterile attitude: "Surely, Anne, as a woman

you've suffered . . . I found this unanswerable, on several counts.

The Tories flummoxed against Marxism and make sinister comparisons with Eastern Europe, the one-party state. One can see their political point, but as far as the approach and the style go they are looking in completely the wrong direction. There are far more parallels with the American mayoral system, whereby one person, backed by a party machine, wins control of a city, and can then use its resources for his or her own propaganda and patronage for the next four years.

That Ken Livingstone himself sees it this way is clear. Before the May 1981 Labour victory he was writing in London Labour Briefing, the self-styled "organ of communication for the left of the Labour Party in London" that the aim of winning would be to "use the counting machinery as part of a political campaign both against the government and in defence of socialist policies". He has always insisted on the need to appoint officers "committed to our policies". London Labour Briefing ran the banner headline after the election, London is Ours, and since then politicians and media alike have conspired to give the impression that Ken Livingstone is "running London", "London's political boss", "Chief" and "Supremo".

It is of course a false impression. Most of the services that affect the daily life of London's citizens - housing, policing, education and training, social services, health, road sweeping and rubbish collection, libraries - are run by other authorities, and not by the GLC at all. Maybe the mayoral structure is a more appropriate one for big city government than our present three-tier muddle, but it is not what we have got.

So what will happen to the GLC? However wide the disagreements about what to do with it (and the political parties as well as between them) one thing is obvious: it should either be given clearer statutory functions or abolished. Its present powerlessness makes it an expensive luxury for London.

It seems however to have survived the threat of immediate government action. The Tory Group at County Hall, under a new leader, are talking openly already about the campaign to win in 1985.

The author is SDP councillor for Camden/St Pancras North.



Will the election date be set this weekend? Nicholas Wapshott weighs the chances

Judging omens and juggling options

Every stone has been turned, every name inspected, every individual leaf held up to the light for a clue to the date of the general election. This weekend, speculation comes to a climax as the Prime Minister officially considers the matter for the first time. All evidence, however far-fetched, is taken seriously. When it became known that Roy Jenkins was this weekend due to make a rare appearance in Glasgow, Hillhead, cynics deduced that an election must be a certainty.

Another entree being given particularly careful perusal by students of the constitution at the moment is the timing of the Cardiff North-west by-election. By the rule laid down by the late Speaker, Selwyn Lloyd, in 1973, the writ must be issued within three months of the vacancy arising, which is next Tuesday.

Two weeks ago, John Biffen handed the matter over to the Speaker, who, things being equal, should announce it on Tuesday. By the by-election shall be held on June 9. What chance, then, of the Prime Minister announcing an election on June 16 or 23, sweeping up the by-election in her wake? Would anyone complain? Would the pair of premier parliamentarians, Michael Foot and Enoch Powell, cry "Gerrymander"? It would be only a small embarrassment, but in general elections, things can get out of proportion very easily.

One way of avoiding such a wrangle would be to announce a general election before the Speaker announces the by-election.

By Monday or Tuesday next, the Prime Minister will in any case be well-equipped to make up her mind. Despite her protestations that she has been thinking about everything except the date of the election, by Sunday night she can no longer give that excuse. She will leave Downing Street tonight, heading for Chequers and perhaps the most significant weekend of her political life. By her own admission, a second term is essential for her transformation of Britain. So far she has just been building the foundations.

Today the full local election results will provide the highest test

yet of public opinion on which she can base her decision. Tomorrow, in Central Office in Smith Square, the results will be fed into a sparkling new £750,000 computer, an ICL ME29, donated anonymously by an admirer. It will take the figures and apply them to the new parliamentary boundaries, giving an accurate projection of how the country would vote in a general election. The verdict will be rushed to Chequers for her perusal.

Meanwhile, this lunchtime, at the education centre of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union in Woodstock College, near Kingston-upon-Thames, there will be a grand council of war of the labour movement. Labour's Shadow Cabinet, national executive and most trade union leaders, under the umbrella of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory - a coalition of all major trade unions except the National Union of Mineworkers - will sit down for two days of election planning.

The Woodstock pow-wow was originally convened after the Labour debacle at Bermondsey, when trade unions panicked at the prospect of another five years of Norman Tebbit, who has promised to reduce their powers drastically if granted a second term. Though originally convened by Moss Evans, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to bolster Michael Foot's leadership it was thought after Bermondsey that any meeting which brought the leaders of the Labour movement together might result in eliciting the infamous "sick note" which would allow Mr Foot to stand down in favour of Denis Healey.

The Labour victory at Darlington and the arrival of general election fever has changed all that. Now, instead of talking about the leadership and policy differences, the union leaders are eager to discuss the nuts and bolts of the campaign, in particular, drafting their members into the key marginals and, above all, passing around the hat.

Only if Mrs Thatcher declares an election today will they, momentarily, consider doing what the Australian Labour Party did, switching leaders at the beginning of an election campaign, which is known

as the "Bob Hawke option". Apart from those in the Shadow Cabinet corridor in the Commons, few daysdream about this possibility. The time to ditch Mr Foot has passed.

The wheeler-dealers of Woodstock will also be receiving the latest intelligence about the local election results, provided by David Cowling, Labour's psephological oom-man hand. It is likely to provide a chastening douche for the Labour Party official who are inexorably optimistic about the party's chances of an overall majority. As our Labour Editor reports today, the unions are more realistic and see themselves taking part in a rescue job. Either way, come the end of the planning on Saturday, the brothers will be presenting themselves as a united, happy band, if a little tight in their wallets.

On Sunday morning, while Michael Foot takes his dog, Dizzy, for his constitutional around Hampstead Heath, the quiet of Chequers will be disturbed by the arrival of the BBC World This Weekend team, come to ask a few awkward questions. Try as Gordon Clough may, he is unlikely to yank the sword from the stone. When the recording is run at lunchtime, the message will still be wait-and-see. The PM has let it be known that she will announce no news on Saturday or Sunday.

After lunch at Chequers, however, while Michael Foot addresses Clive Jenkins's union at Bournemouth, she will sit down with her three wisemen: Geoffrey Howe, in charge of the manifesto, Cecil Parkinson, head of the party machine, and Willie Whitelaw, her trusted deputy. They will consider the date of the election for the first time. From then on, all four must keep poker faces lest the secret get out.

The Conservatives are ready to go. Their newspaper ads are running, their poster sites are booked, their coffers are overflowing. The manifesto is all but complete. Only the change in the home rating system is undecided. An announcement one way or another about the election is

therefore likely from Downing Street on Monday or Tuesday. On Tuesdays, by chance, the Prime Minister has her weekly meeting with the Queen, so what better time to ask for a dissolution?

Which brings us to the date. If she calls it all off, circle some time in October. However, if she announces one on Monday or Tuesday, it depends how long she wants the campaign to run. With such a clear lead in the opinion polls, it would be rash to allow it to last any longer than the bare minimum, which would make it June 9. To fix the date a week or two later would be a confident decision, defying the precedent of June 1970, when the trip-trip-trip of an unappealing Opposition leader plugging away on one theme got through to the electorate in the last few days.

The Labour Party, so far waging a surrogate campaign against the Tories through CND, will be bringing out its secret weapon: the fear of unemployment. A long campaign could see the Tory lead slip away as the Labour movement spoke, for once, with one voice.

So, what of June 9? There would then be a problem about Mrs Thatcher attending two important summits, at Williamsburg, from May 28 to 30, and at Stuttgart, on June 6 and 7. As both would fall in an election campaign, she would be set in 1945 by Winston Churchill who took Attlee with him to Potsdam, in his words: "in case anyone says 'Why are you committing yourself to something for which you have no authority and when in the ballot box there may be something which strips you of your authority?'". Nevertheless, she has told President Reagan she will attend Williamsburg, which takes place over the spring bank holiday weekend - not a heavy electioneering period.

And the week of June 9 includes the state visit of the President of Sri Lanka. Both Margaret Thatcher and Michael Foot will be invited to the state banquet on Tuesday, June 7, and the Palace has let it be known that no excuses will be accepted even for a general election. And so the waiting goes on.

David Watt Heading for a fall at the summit?

Having mercifully been pre-occupied with other subjects, I must be the only commentator on the land who has not written in the last three weeks about the date of the election. I do not propose to start now. I have not changed the view I expressed here several months ago that Mrs Thatcher would be wise to go in June but being the person she is, she may still decide to soldier on. Meanwhile the subject has become a howling bore and the Prime Minister has made a mistake in allowing some of the boredom to rub off on herself.

There is however one small sidestream in this torrent of speculation that remains genuinely intriguing, and that concerns the Williamsburg Summit meeting. As all the world now knows, this international circus runs in Virginia from May 28 to 30 and it is certain that Mrs Thatcher has been advised that she will receive a big electoral boost from being seen striding (or as hostile commentators prefer to put it "strutting") the world stage there on equal terms with Ronald, Francois, Helmut and the others. The conventional wisdom appears to have absorbed this notion without the slightest difficulty and yet the underlying assumptions seem well worth examining.

The first is that being "Prime Ministerial" puts you decisively ahead of your media competitors in an election beauty contest. The idea is that Michael Foot and David Steel, who have never been to a summit (though Roy Jenkins, as President of the European Commission, has) will be exposed as mere politicians - and untried politicians at that - whose electoral twittering is a temporary distraction from the work of real statesmen like the Prime Minister. Mrs Thatcher asks to be allowed to get back to the inspiring work of saving the world.

It is a pretty conceit, but life, unfortunately, is not as simple as that. Once the election begins, experience shows that the Prime Ministerial patina is lost almost immediately in the rough, and tumble of day-to-day campaigning - so much so indeed that far from a campaign appearing to the great British public to be a sordid interlude in the midst of a world crisis, the world crisis will probably be seen in these islands as a tiresome irrelevance to what is going on at the hustings. It already is for that matter.

What about the second assumption, though - it is a great thing to be seen at the international summit? This, of course, is a notion that no British politician bothered about until 25 years ago. Disraeli, Lloyd George, Churchill or even Attlee knew exactly where they would be sitting. It was only with Macmillan, Home and Wilson that the doubt about our international status began to creep in and a national obsession on the subject took over. Now that it has done so, there is no doubt that not being at the summit would involve severe loss of face to Mrs Thatcher as well as hurt national pride, and to this extent, the conventional wisdom is right.

The Prime Minister has got to go to Williamsburg. But the positive additional bonus that will accrue from being seen there will depend less on the existence of the summit club and Mrs Thatcher's membership of it than on what people think of the other members present. The leaders of the West look a pretty lacklustre bunch. It is one thing to bobnob with Stalin and Roosevelt (let us forget about Chiang Kai-shek for a moment or even Eisenhower) and to be seen at the summit, but it is quite another to be seen at the summit with a group of men who are not much to look at. In fact she could even come away from the gathering a net loser if, as is quite possible, she gets cast as pig-in-the-middle between the Germans and the Americans in the atrocious argument about East-West trade and East-West relations in general. An hour upon the world stage is a heavy experience but without specific achievement, it is apt, particularly at election time, to seem more like a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Philip Howard A grenadier on a hill-top high

Some talk of Exeter Cathedral, and some of the west front of Wells. Beverly for miscreants. Southwell Minster for carved leaves with little animals hiding in them, Salisbury for its spire. Earth has not anything to show more fair than the crown of Ely riding over the Fens like a great sailing-ship - except, perhaps, Durham towering on its hill.

But of all our great buildings, there's none that can compare, and in the childish game of top and cathedrals comes number one with such certitude, as Lincoln. One would not want to be patronizing to William Cobbett, because the quarrelsome old fellow might knock one down, but he hit the nail on the head in Rural Rides when he observed that, "Lincoln Cathedral is, I believe, the finest building in the whole world". It still is, 153 Aprils later. Here are some further observations on the matter, arranged philosophically.

1. The Lincoln Imp, turned to stone for misbehaving in the Angel Choir, is a sad disappointment, discernible with difficulty; did not a patch on his cousin on the West Front.

1.1 They keep their cathedral and Minster Yard and environs so beautifully at Lincoln by making it awkward for tourists to get in without paying at least 50p. Most of us gladly gave more. St Paul's please copy.

1.2 This may be a symptom of northern pride compared with the slovenliness of the south. For the Earl of Ancaster's memorial service, everybody was turned out for a grand county ceremony, black stockings for the women, black bowlers for the men, everything decent and in order to do honour to the man and the county.

1.3 The pre-eminence of Lincoln is partly a matter of position. You can see it from 30 miles away across the plain illuminated at night. Nat

quite another to be lined up for a group photograph alongside Herr Kohl and Mr Nakasone.

This brings us to the third and most important assumption that people are making about the public relations of the summit: what matters is that the meeting should take place, not what happens at it. This, which one might call the "Field of Cloth of Gold" syndrome, proceeds from the idea that all summits are primarily international theatre. Nothing, it is said, can be seriously achieved between the principals in two days of polite, desultory chat. If there is agreement at all it will have been reached at official level beforehand and will require only to be given a historic stamp of approval at the summit meeting itself.

There is some truth in this. The western economic summits have had a symbolic value since their inception in 1975, signifying the determination of western governments to maintain and control a stable and reasonably open international economic system in spite of the recession and in spite of all shocks. Where they have succeeded in doing something dramatic as, for instance, in the case of the Bonn Summit in 1978 (which sealed the bargain whereby President Carter undertook to decontrol the American oil market in return for German reflation) most of the spade-work has usually been done already. But there is more to it than that.

For one thing the reality of the summit dialogue - though less than it could be if the meetings were differently arranged - is still valuable. Attitudes and sometimes even decisions can be changed. But that is another, long story. What matters in the context of public politics is that there is a difference between good and bad theatre. Between tragedy, comedy, farce, and Grand Guignol, and it is by no means clear that all are equally popular with the groundslingers. The last summit, at Versailles, for example, was a tragedy-comedy in which President Reagan and President Mitterrand talked with great animation and, it turned out subsequently, with total lack of communication. The immediate effect was not particularly exciting. The long-term reaction was deplorable.

At Williamsburg there are not the makings of a great flop - but there is no premonition of a great hit either. No concrete agreement is yet in sight on a grand strategy for the international monetary system; there is not even much prospect of a replacement of the World Bank's soft loan fund. On trade in general we shall at best get some worthy declarations of allegiance to an open system (reinforced with a few dark forebodings of a Third World financial crisis unless everyone lends a helping hand) and on East-West trade a sour agreement to disagree. There will be a lot of whoopeeing about world recovery now being in full swing, but who, after so many false dawns, is really ready to believe it?

There are not many votes in all this for Mrs Thatcher. In fact she could even come away from the gathering a net loser if, as is quite possible, she gets cast as pig-in-the-middle between the Germans and the Americans in the atrocious argument about East-West trade and East-West relations in general. An hour upon the world stage is a heavy experience but without specific achievement, it is apt, particularly at election time, to seem more like a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 9EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## FRIENDS TALKING

Of all the threats to the Atlantic Alliance at this time the most insidious is the creeping anti-Americanism that is evident in Britain and elsewhere in western Europe. There are a number of reasons for this. One of the most significant is the change of generations. Nobody who has come to maturity within the past quarter of a century can have a personal memory of the Second World War or of the Soviet expansion throughout eastern Europe. Younger generations do not therefore have the same recollection of shared danger. Nor do they have the same recollection of a common sense of purpose that came from the rebuilding of western Europe and the establishment of the international trading and monetary systems in the early postwar years.

The power of the United States, which was earlier seen as the prime safeguard for freedom, is now often regarded more as an economic challenge, or a social irritant. In Britain we passed through a phase, which we ought now to be able to put behind us, of wanting to show that we were truly European by demonstrating that we were anti-American. De Gaulle's vision of Britain as America's Trojan horse lived after him, a ghost that sometimes seemed to frighten Britain as much as it did other European countries.

But a special reason for the growth of anti-Americanism has been the decline in the quality of the transatlantic dialogue. Not since John Kennedy has there

been an American leader who could communicate effectively with the general public on this side of the Atlantic. Other Presidents have had a deeper understanding of Europe without being able to make that evident to the people of Europe. Sometimes that has been because they failed to express themselves in a way that could be appreciated in Europe. Often it has been because their words have come to European ears in abbreviated and distorted form. They have not been understood in Europe because they have not spoken directly to Europe.

It would, therefore, be sufficient reason to welcome the Lord Mountbatten Memorial Lecture delivered in Cambridge yesterday evening by Mr Edwin Meese, the Counsellor to President Reagan, that a person of his authority and influence should have taken the time and trouble to speak directly to a British audience. It is still better that he did so in a manner that ought to further the dialogue.

Effective dialogue does not depend upon total agreement. Not everything that Mr Meese said last night will, or should, have commanded the assent of his audience. His advocacy of President Reagan's campaign to preserve democracy may have struck British ears as superficial, in its appreciation of the subtlety of international affairs. A major power, like the United States, cannot conduct its foreign policy simply according to whether it approves of the internal political systems of other countries. If it

gives the impression that it will do so, it is liable to find itself accused of double standards - as President Carter found over his human rights policy.

But this is not an issue of great importance in European-American relations. The two questions that matter above all for transatlantic relations at the present time are the proposed deployment of intermediate range nuclear missiles in western Europe and the threat of growing trade protectionism. On both these subjects Mr Meese spoke with understanding. It was not to be expected that he would make any fresh commitment on trade at this moment, just before the Williamsburg summit meeting at the end of the month. But he gave every indication of being fully alive to the nature and extent of the danger.

On the missiles, he spoke with the constructive firmness that is required. It is in the western interest to secure a balance of strength at the lowest level of arms that can be negotiated. To sacrifice balance for the sake of an agreement with the Soviet Union would be folly. But if the United States is to command the confidence of European opinion it also needs to provide assurance that it will negotiate positively. In this respect, as in the broader theme of his speech, Mr Meese showed an understanding of European concerns. But if this understanding is to be politically effective, Mr Meese's visit must be part of a pattern in developing the dialogue across the Atlantic.

## THE WAGES OF OPPORTUNISM

"In my opinion, the mistakes we made are really grave. There was espionage, deceit, treachery - all of those were there. These are serious aberrations and, in my opinion, they deserve the most severe punitive actions that the Islamic Republic may decide to mete out."

With these words, spoken on Iranian television last Saturday, Mr Nureddin Kianuri pronounced, in all probability, his own death warrant as well as that of the Tudeh party of which he has been a leading member throughout its forty-two-year existence and secretary-general since 1978. Sure enough on Wednesday the prosecutor general announced the dissolution of the "pro-Soviet and treacherous Tudeh", ordering all its members and supporters to report to his office within a week. A few hours later, in an ostensibly separate but no doubt connected development, the foreign ministry ordered eighteen Soviet diplomats to leave the country.

Mr Kianuri's interview/interrogation ended with a "final message" to the young members of his party: "In my opinion the thing they should refrain from and avoid as much as possible is that no Leftist trend should infiltrate Iran as it means affiliation to foreigners, to aliens." It is hard to imagine a

more abject denial of everything this veteran communist leader's career had stood for, devoted as it was to internationalism and to the faithful application in Iran of a "political line" devised in Moscow, often in total disregard of Iranian political conditions, not to mention Iranian national interests. The methods used to wring from him this "confession" do not bear too much thinking about.

"Serve him right", one is tempted to say, for at least two reasons. First, he represented the movement and the power which first perfected this odious technique, in the Moscow show trials of the 1930s. Secondly, he and his party - on Moscow's instructions no doubt - had insisted on continuing to support the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini in spite of its open contempt for them and their ideas and in spite of the violent repression which it used against all other left-wing parties.

Why, did it do so? The most obvious answer is that the Tudeh party hoped, thereby to escape such repression itself, and to be in a position to expand its membership and influence with a view to seizing power in a later phase of the revolution. There must have been an element of that Mr Kianuri and his colleagues certainly underestimated the danger they were in. Otherwise they would not have been

so easily arrested in their homes, in the small hours of the morning.

At the same time they were good enough historians to be well aware of the chances, and the risks, of failure. In April, 1980 Mr Kianuri was asked, by a *Times* correspondent, whether he was not worried by the example of what had happened to the Iraqi Communist Party, which had given the same kind of uncritical support to the Baath regime in Iraq that he was now giving to Ayatollah Khomeini, and which had none the less become, in its turn the victim of Baathist repression. "We are well aware," he replied, "that when we collaborate with bourgeois nationalists they do not share our ideas, and that they may one day cross over into the reactionary camp. But so long as they are confronting imperialism it is our duty to support them."

Which being translated is: "we will support even anti-communist regimes so long as their foreign policies happen to serve the interest of the Soviet Union, even though we know that by so doing we offer ourselves as defenceless victims for imprisonment, torture and execution." Such an extraordinary spirit of self-sacrifice would be admirable if it were not devoted to so unworthy a cause.

## MINISTERS DO NOT MAGNATES MAKE

It is more than 35 years since Mr Herbert Morrison and his Socialisation of Industries Cabinet Committee reshaped one chunk of British industry after another in the image of his first and favourite creation, the London Passenger Transport Board. In the early 1980s, nobody is now satisfied with the condition of his progeny, or many of the other nationalised industries as this week has shown.

At the level of high politics, the Prime Minister made it clear that a second Thatcher administration would march on another privatisation crusade. "It's absolutely ridiculous," she told our Political Editor, "that so many industrial and commercial decisions should come up to a Cabinet and a Prime Minister." From the top plateau of bureaucracy, Sir Peter Carey, retiring Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry, said, exhibiting a civil servant's love of understatement, the relationship between Government and state corporations was "less than perfect" due to an "underlying ambivalence on the part of governments".

On the left politicians also tend to be snide about the Morrisonian model. It lacked any concept of worker participation, let alone worker control: it was applied only to big, war-worn industries or those wrestling with long-term structural difficulties. According to this school of political economy nationalisation has never been given a chance in Britain, unlike France or Italy.

The most damaging piece of recent evidence that all is not well in the public sector has come in a little noticed mem-

andum prepared for the all-party Commons Public Accounts Committee by Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and used to good effect in examining two permanent secretaries. Mr Downey's paper, which illustrated beyond question the feebleness of Whitehall's grip on important aspects of nationalised industry finance, was based on case studies of relations between the Department of Transport and the British Railways Board, the Department of Energy and the National Coal Board, and the Department of Industry and British Telecom.

The paper showed just how inadequate are the sinews of financial control, in both the public corporations and the Whitehall divisions charged with watching them. Admittedly, Whitehall as a whole has to monitor 19 state industries with a combined turnover in 1981-82 of some £38 billion and a labour force of about 1.5m; but Morrison created a Leviathan which, by its very size, is now clearly uncontrollable.

There is no panacea, but some suggestions for reform have more merit than others. What would not help, despite the views of some nationalised industry chairmen, is to make the Treasury the ministry of nationalised industries and the sponsoring department for all of them. The task is too big for one institution and the Treasury must maintain its role as umpire somewhat above the fray and ultimate controller of the purse-strings. To argue, as the Social Democrats tend to, that much of the problem would be solved if the boundaries of the mixed

economy were frozen is a surrender to intellectual bankruptcy. Stability can be an asset but a status quo which perpetuates deficiencies uncorrected by Mr Downey is not something to cherish.

Sir Peter Carey's suggestion that the Government should pay top rates to attract top people into chairmanships and then leave them to get on with it has genuine merit, and has certainly been followed in the case of Mr Ian MacGregor. Though if logic has a part, that would imply leaving these managerial and commercial firebrands to borrow as much as they felt necessary which is not a course calculated to appeal to Mrs Thatcher. In 1980 the public sector was ordered to trim its external financial requirements by £3bn. So far, £1bn has been shed.

Sir Peter's view raises the question of why it is necessary to have state industries at all if a hands-off policy is to be pursued? Does the public interest any longer require that the commanding heights have to be publicly owned? That is a question which Mrs Thatcher has not fully tackled in her first administration, only pursuing privatisation piecemeal where the condition of the industry and the market made it possible. There is more to be done to relieve Ministers and their departments of commercial and industrial decisions for which they are not fitted. Before the second privatisation crusade sets out from Whitehall the Prime Minister and her Cabinet should consider precisely what it is they are fighting for, and how to get there.

## Rate reform a vital need

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Q.C., MP for Hexham (Conservative)

Sir, The announcement that the Conservative election manifesto will contain positive proposals for reforming the rating system will be widely welcomed. The implicit recognition that abolition is not feasible has opened the way to practical measures that can and should be implemented at an early date.

I believe this priority should be given to the following:

1. A transfer of the cost of teachers' salaries and an increased proportion of the police and fire services over to the Exchequer, accompanied by a 2.5 per cent 25 per cent de-rating of industry and commerce and the abolition of rates on manufacturing plant and machinery.
2. Domestic rate relief should be extended to small businesses.
3. Payment of rates by instalments should be allowed in all cases.
4. Rating of empty property, introduced in the boom conditions of the early 1970s, should be abolished.
5. Crown property and the property of statutory undertakers, such as reservoirs, should be rated by the same procedure as other property.
6. Rebates should be allowed for domestic water consumers on the same basis as for domestic rates.
7. A revaluation of all property should be set in hand on the basis of capital values and revaluation should take place at least every five years.

Above all we must find a more satisfactory way of altering the financial assistance given by central to local government. The current Byzantine methods of calculating annual rate-support grants are creating confusion and uncertainty everywhere. Consideration should be given to financing local government on a basis similar to that of universities, who receive a five-year block grant.

Our universities are often referred to as models of independence and by this reason greatly envied by other countries. There is no reason why this should not be equally valid for our local councils.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY RIPPON,  
House of Commons,  
May 5.

## Private schools plans

From the Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster

Sir, Mr Neil Kinloch (April 27) appears to be offering private schools the same future as the voluntary maintained status within a comprehensive educational system - as was so widely rejected by the direct-grant schools under the last Labour Government. Has he any new inducements, apart from more direct attempts to prevent fee-charging, to encourage local authorities to take on the maintenance and resourcing of the schools, or governors to accept the restrictions of the maintained sector?

Since many of the schools will have boarding facilities it might be helpful to explore a new category of voluntary school, neither aided nor controlled, with central rather than local authority maintenance, and with greater independence incorporated in the articles of government and guaranteed by legislation. Some existing voluntary schools might also choose to move to such a status. Yours faithfully,  
A. M. JOYCE, Headmaster,  
The Royal Grammar School,  
Lancaster,  
April 29.

## In police custody

From Mr Ole Hansen and Ms Geraldine Van Bueren

Sir, It is important to correct the error contained in your editorial, dated May 3. Applications by the police to extend an individual's detention without charge beyond 36 hours would be in closed, not in open courts.

Unnoticed, part IV of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill defines in clause 3(2) a magistrate's court as "a court consisting of two or more justices of the peace sitting otherwise than in open court".

Such a radical departure from modern English legal principles is far wider than is necessary for the protection of a suspect's reputation. All that is required is the imposition of reporting restrictions similar to those applying to criminal proceedings and which can be lifted at the detainee's request.

Yours faithfully,  
OLE HANSEN,  
GERALDINE VAN BUEREN,  
The Legal Action Group,  
28A Highgate Road, N.W.5,  
May 4.

## Cuckold in the nest

From his Honour Paul Layton

Sir, Other species of birds take stricter views of marital morality (letter, April 11) - or did 50 years ago.

May I remind you of a report from our Own Correspondent in Turkey, which appeared in *The Times* of April 19, 1932? It was of a pair of storks who returned one day to the nest and were seen in "fierce altercation", as a result of which the male flew away and collected the rest of the storks from the village.

They, having examined the nest, flew in circles above it, apparently in connivance. After half an hour the male and two others "returned to the nest and solemnly killed the female".

The male then took a chick from the nest and gently deposited it on the ground. It was a turkey chick. Investigation revealed that a small boy had substituted a turkey's egg for one of the stork's eggs in the nest. Yours etc,  
PAULLAYTON,  
70A Leopold Road, SW19.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Uncompromising view of Prague talks

From Dr Alex Comfort

Sir, As an old CND member, and one of the Committee for 100, now in *partibus infidelium*, I find the uproar over the World Peace Council very familiar. Of course the two Powers which endanger Europe have their sights on CND - it threatens them because it represents the interests of an independent European opinion. The Russians attempt to take it over, the Americans and their pro-consuls in Western governments attempt to smear it as communist. The unmanaged expression of public protest frightens both of them out of their wits.

As I recall matters, it was the World Peace Council "front" which coined the slogan "Ban the bomb". When we took that slogan and ran with it, they mistook us for supporters. I can still recall their faces when we marched to the Soviet as well as the American Embassies. The unmanaged expression of public protest frightens both of them out of their wits.

Mr Heseltine, I suspect, would be unable to comprehend a genuinely popular movement even if he wished to do so. Nobody can "lead" or direct this one - if anyone tries, the following melts away. Observing the Prague conference will not compromise our vigour; whatever the conference passes by way of party-line resolutions, we are more likely to infiltrate them (and strengthen a genuinely pro-European and popular peace movement about which Moscow is profoundly uncomfortable) than they us.

We have had one sound piece of advice from the Government - we should "raise our eyes to the Berlin Wall". If we do, we shall lower them again with the recognition that this is the moment to trade European neutrality for European reunification.

CND may have arisen from the anxiety of reasonable citizens over nuclear war, but European neutrality is its diplomatic corollary - not the conference passes by way of party-line resolutions, we are more likely to infiltrate them (and strengthen a genuinely pro-European and popular peace movement about which Moscow is profoundly uncomfortable) than they us.

CND is more than a protest against nuclear war - it is a rejection of Great Power paranoia, and of Western governments which subordinate national interest to the policies of the USA and the USSR. Given that realization, I do not think that the public will be readily manipulated by fellow-travellers of either complexion.

I am, Sir,  
ALEX COMFORT,  
883 Oak Grove Drive,  
Santa Barbara,  
California,  
USA,  
April 30.

From Mr Eric Jacobs  
Sir, Nicolas Walter (April 30) quotes my old *Guardian* colleague, Victor Zorza, as writing of the demonstration that took place in Moscow's Red Square during the World Peace Council meeting of July, 1962, that it was "the most direct challenge to official Soviet policies and ideas to have been presented to the Soviet man on the street since freedom of speech died under Stalin". But all that shows is how very little challenge of any kind there can have been before that demonstration, not how successful that demonstration itself was.

I was in Red Square, for *The Guardian*, and this is what happened. A small minority of the Western delegates to the peace conference decided they must disprove the taunt that, while they could demonstrate freely in London

or Washington, they neither would nor could in Moscow. So they bravely marched into Red Square, unfurled a banner and raised it aloft. Whereupon, out of the usual crowd of sightseers in the square, emerged some unremarkable looking gentlemen who ended the demonstration by the extremely simple expedient of unpinning the banner and leaving two young men with nothing in their hands but empty poles. Their demonstration had lasted all of several seconds.

Then, to the astonishment of the Western press, the crowd of sightseers yielded more unexpected talents. It turned out to be made up almost entirely of people who spoke excellent English. Not only that, but they were very well briefed to denounce the demonstrators for showing a lack of courtesy by demonstrating in a foreign country. And they had the standard line of Soviet peace-mongering off pat.

British and American TV crews seized on this rare opportunity to interview Russian men and women in the street. The result was a neat reversal of the demonstrators' intentions. Their peace banner got a few seconds' exposure before a small crowd of "sightseers" walked back in Europe and America Soviet propaganda got another outing on the television networks.

I hope Mr Walter and his friends do better with their attempts to communicate with the people of Prague at the next World Peace Council conference, but I doubt it.

Yours sincerely,  
ERIC JACOBS,  
24 Dickenson Road, N8.

From Mr Winston S. Churchill, MP for Streteford (Conservative)

Sir, At a time when so many serious points are at issue affecting the future, indeed the very fate of mankind, I believe that many people (not least among his own supporters) will find it regrettable that the General Secretary of CND, Mr Bruce Kent, should seek to trivialise the nuclear debate by descending to the level of personal attacks and smear accusations.

You report (April 29) Mr Kent as saying that there is a "smear campaign" against CND and that "he had evidence that Mr Churchill had weekly meetings with the people running the smear campaign". You further quote him directly as stating: "These people meet with Winston Churchill once a week."

The Monsignor's charge is a grave one, directed not only against me but against my parliamentary colleagues on the committee of the Campaign for Defence and Multilateral Disarmament and against the members of the Committee for Peace with Freedom, comprising virtually all the multilateralist organisations, with whom I meet quarterly.

I have never taken part, either directly or indirectly, in any smear campaign, nor has such a campaign ever been discussed at the meetings of the two above committees of which I am chairman. I therefore call upon Mr Kent unequivocally to withdraw his false accusation or to produce his "evidence" that I am involved in a smear campaign against CND and take part in weekly meetings with its organisers.

In the absence of such evidence your readers will be able to draw their own conclusions as to who is the smear-monger. Yours faithfully,  
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,  
House of Commons,  
May 1.

### Mountain accidents

From Mr D. M. Asquith

Sir, In reports of accidents in mountain or moorland country, the separation of a party often appears prominently as the stage when things begin to go wrong. This seems to have been evidenced yet again in the tragic events of last weekend (report, May 3).

Hill walking brings out the differences in both physical ability and psychology which exist in all of us. As a party settles into a routine, a pecking order develops and small groups often establish themselves in clear conditions this is probably acceptable within reasonable limits, but when weather closes in any distance between front and rear becomes a potential problem. Once those at one end cannot be seen or heard by those at the other, the dangers increase.

Adventurous activities offer great enjoyment and comradeship. Practicalities apart, it would be quite wrong to feel of bearing the inexperienced from the hills. Nevertheless the leader of any party should be aware of the hazards and ready to exercise such discipline as varying conditions may demand. That includes keeping the party together.

It is better to be safe than sorry. Yours faithfully,  
D. M. ASQUITH,  
Summerfield,  
120 Aldcliffe Road, Lancaster,  
May 3.

### Pints of difference

From Mr Roger Protz

Sir, Mr David Hewson's article (Saturday, April 16) on British beer and the Campaign for Real Ale asked a number of pertinent and searching questions about the future role of Camra after more than a decade of highly successful proselytizing. It is disappointing that he clouded his case by factual inaccuracy and innuendo.

I agree that cask-conditioned beer accounts for some 16 per cent of the total beer market, but that has not been a static figure. Between 1969 and 1979, the consumption of traditional draught beer grew by more than a million pints a day. To suggest that brewers have returned to cask beer production in order to humour Camra is, frankly, grotesque and is at odds with Mr

### A meeting with Lech Walesa

From Father Dominic Kirkham, O. Praem.

Sir, I have recently returned from a tour of Poland, during which I had the good fortune to be able to meet Lech Walesa at his home. We had a lengthy discussion, the main points of which I thought may be of general interest.

His first concern was to express his thanks to the British public for all their help and support, not only to him but also to the Polish nation. Over the position of Solidarity he wanted to make it clear that it was not a trade union and it was not this sort of structure that was his prime interest. He regarded structures as crooked and perverse, and did not want to replace one such structure with another. What he was interested in was a moral renewal of people's own individual lives, a renewal based on the recognition of genuine values such as truth, justice, the recognition of human dignity, freedom and democracy.

Solidarity stood for these values and the people who were trying to attain them. The present regime had tried to destroy Solidarity and in doing so had exposed their own values as the contrary of these: it had shown itself for what it really was, a lie. Not that he wanted to be rid of socialism; what he really wanted to do was to bring about a renewal of it based on the values he had mentioned.

For the immediate future he had no particular plans. He was prepared to wait on the course of events for the appropriate time. He felt that a time would come that was right, just as August, 1980, had been the right time. When he had been released from internment he had spoken with General Kiszczak and told him openly that he no intention of renouncing his role as an active leader, so he had nothing to hide on this point. The source of his confidence and hope was the faith of the nation, the faith of his forefathers, which in time of difficulty is always the most important thing.

He saw, in contrast, that the West was afraid of communism because of its lack of faith. The West had put its priority in material possessions and communism threatened to take this away and so leave them with nothing. His own material welfare had been provided for by collections taken to the docks; he had not used money from any other sources, though it had been offered. Yours sincerely  
DOMINIC KIRKHAM,  
Norbertine Canons,  
Our Lady of England Priory,  
Storrington,  
Pulborough,  
West Sussex,  
April 28.

### No easy exit

From the Reverend Dr Chad Varah

Sir, Your leader (April 29) manages to discuss suicide in this country without mentioning the Samaritans, to whom the booklet, *Guide to Self-Deliverance*, recommends recourse. The Samaritans were active in 1961 in pressing for suicide to be no longer a crime and accepted the severe penalties for aiding and abetting as a reasonable safeguard against murder by this method.

Your contributor, having said that most suicides perhaps spring from desperation over health, money or personal relationships, then goes on instead to blame the availability of "the means" and to regard the use of these as impulsive: if the means are not readily to hand, "the crisis is likely to pass". All by itself? Without either Samaritan befriending or professional help? Would that it were so simple.

"One of the most pregnant lights in the character of suicide," he claims (and I doubt whether even he has a clear picture of pregnant lights), is the "sudden fall of no less than one third in the British suicide rate in the years 1964-70, apparently as a result of the introduction of non-poisonous natural gas in the home". The fall was not sudden, but steady: in England and Wales it was from 1963-75 and correlated not with the introduction of natural gas but with the rise in the number of Samaritans and of calls upon them.

Now that natural gas is universal, but barbarians harder to obtain than in the seventies, the growth of the Samaritans has levelled off and suicides have begun to rise again. Tinkering with the means and denigrating the Samaritans is no answer: the poor in Hongkong jump off skyscrapers, in Latin America swallow weedkiller. The causes to tackle are within the person.

Yours faithfully,  
CHAD VARAH, Chairman,  
Befrienders International,  
St Stephen Walbrook, EC4,  
May 3.

### Financial constraint

From Mr Adrian S. Cox

Sir, Does the fact that the new £1 coins do not get through the hole in the top of Miss Ellacott's money box (April 30) mean that we are in for a consumer boom? Yours sincerely,  
ADRIAN S. COX,  
64 Exeter Gardens,  
Stamford,  
Lincolnshire,  
April 30.

From Mr D. C. Fitch

Sir, I am puzzled to know why Miss Ellacott (April 30) should want to put eight terms' pocket money in her money box all at once. I have the honour to be Your obedient servant,  
D. C. FITCH (65),  
12 Church Road,  
Aldford,  
Cheshire,  
Essex,  
April 30.



THE ARTS

Television Parody Clichés

Alter-Image (Channel 4) is, on the model of Off-Broadway, off-television: odd little items which you have to make an effort to see...

Cinema Perilous greed in British euphoria

Educating Rita (15) Classic Haymarket, Warner West End

Eureka (18) Screen on the Hill

British films have never looked in better shape. Gandhi, having carried off even more Oscars than did Chariots of Fire last year...

vindictive when their magicians do not bring rain every time; we must not forget what happened, in turn, to Alexander Korda and Brian Forbes.

The new rain-makers will be Sir Richard Attenborough and David Putnam; and from now on they will be expected to work the same magic every time.

There has seemed, indeed, almost a conspiracy to underplay the NFFC's successes. Most reviewers of James Scott's A Shocking Accident...



Later-day Eliza's first encounter with the professor: Michael Caine and Julie Walters in Educating Rita

ought to be looking for ways to increase it. There has seemed, indeed, almost a conspiracy to underplay the NFFC's successes.

by everyone else including the British Film Institute Production Board, would not have existed without the NFFC and Scottish Television.

1981 they earned £31m overseas and for 1982 and 1983 the figures will be considerably better.

Harvey, has a thick Merseyside accent and delicately juggles comedy and pathos. Short of Dublin, it is resourcefully directed by Lewis Gilbert...

David Robinson

Proms 83 Polish on parade

A Polish theme pervades Proms 83, the eighty-ninth season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts...

Concerts

Lindsay Quartet Wigmore Hall Beethoven's originality, his sense of purpose, his extremes of temperament...

Mr Cropper wrote in a programme note, and demonstrated what he meant by leading a performance propelled by an equal mixture of rhythmic impetus and vitality...

style and technique. These included the occasional extra prominence given to the inner parts; a certain heaviness of rhythmic emphasis; secure intonation, and a rich sonority of ensemble huilt from the majestic quality of the Ruggieri cello...

Noël Goodwin

LMP/Blech Festival Hall

There is no reason on earth why one should not leave a concert of mainstream Haydn, Mozart and Schubert with nerves tingling, feeling as reinvigorated as if one had heard the most imaginative and challenging of new twentieth-century works...

string ensemble. But Haydn's eye still twinkled in his sixties, and the "outer" movements, particularly the finale, needed a lighter touch, a keener sense of the unpredictable to counterbalance the symmetry, than the rather bullish urgency the tempi were able to afford...

more crude might than majesty in the opening, the second idea slowed down almost intolerably as if to compensate, only to be assaulted by an exaggeratedly hawkish rising theme. And so it was all the way through the work: a ragged rhetoric on the part of the soloists, which at times verged on caricature, would pull against sluggish orchestral playing with the result that the work's just and finely judged proportions were all but distorted.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Myth fed back into personal experience

West Warehouse

Steven Berkoff is the lone warrior of the British stage. As an actor, director and playwright he comes on armour-plated with technique, challenging a hostile public to fault his work...

Mick, the gang-leader, returns as protagonist along with his sex-object girlfriend and defeated, television-drugged parents. Sex and razor fights amount to much the same thing for these violently suntuored urban prisoners...

prototypes, as Richard III, Childe Roland and Beowulf; and thanks to these masks he can acknowledge his vulnerability. It is beyond the bounds of any Berkoff character to express affection, but at least Mick can admit to fear and loneliness...

Irving Wardle

The Brylcreem Boys Young Vic Studio

Peter Durrant's study of a flak-shocked RAF bomber crew went down well enough on television in 1979 for the BBC to repeat it two years later...

begin appearing: one of the boys collapses when his paper aeroplane comes to grief; another finishes a loving letter home by telling his mother to sod off...

sympathy you might have for Skipper's crew is deflected towards their victim. The fantasy raid is equally mismanaged. It is unclear whether the others are playing along for their beloved leader's benefit...

Irving Wardle

Christopher Warman

Those booking for September 3 should take care. Prom 43 has the Coocegebouw Orchestra, but Prom 44 starts at 11 pm the same evening and is an all-night programme of music from India...

at the Royal Opera House - an exciting triple bill. Binyon's Night Moses, MacMillan's The Inventor, Massine's La Boutique fantasque.

LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE. Sadler's Wells Theatre. Evens at 7.30pm. Seat prices £2-£8.

PIXOTE. FINAL WEEK-FINAL WEEK. CATS. EATING RAOU. A QUESTION OF SILENCE.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies

The top 1000 UK companies with statistical details... Available from bookshops or direct of £10.25 including postage from THE TIMES BOOKS LTD

Bowater Corp, one of the world's largest paper manufacturers, was the toast of the stock market yesterday as the shares shook off recent gloom to end to day 19p higher at 189p.

Earlier this week, more than 1.25 million shares were overhanging the market with few signs of buyers as the price drifted in within halting distance of the year's low of 150p. But with those out of the way the buyers returned in force amid rumours of a bid from the United States and hopes of a big rise in the price of newsprint there.

Last night, the company was quick to dispel rumours of a bid. "There is no truth in it whatsoever," said Mr Dennis Rees at Bowater. Segrams, the world's biggest distillers, also denied it in New York that was interested in making a bid. But Bowater did admit that it was ready to follow the lead of America's big two newsprint producers Kimberly Clark and Consolidated Bathurst, which have raised their prices from \$468 a tonne to \$500 a tonne. "We will be in there with the rest of them," Mr Rees added. On full production, Bowater

Good news for Bowater

handles 900,000 tonnes of newsprint a year and last year more than 80 per cent of pre-tax profits were earned in the United States. Last night, analysts were running their slide rules over Bowater to assess whether the company was due for a re-rating. The surge in the Bowater price was mainly responsible for the rise in the FT index, which ended the day 5.2 up at 695.0. Giltis recovered from a hesitant start replacing falls of 1/4 with rises of a similar amount, despite the pound's loss of 0.1 cent to \$1.790 on the foreign exchange. But yesterday's tender for the new "top" £1bn of Treasury indexed convertible stock 1999 by a coupon of 2.5 per cent proved a flop. The Bank of England said that only about half of the stock had been applied for and that all applicants had been allotted in full at 97.50. As a result, dealers were uncertain of how this novel issue would perform in the market when dealings start.

On the bid front, shares of Percy Bilton, the property and construction group, slipped 8p to 270p after Trust Securities £104m bid lapsed. Trust received less than 1 per cent of the acceptances. Mr Peter Dellar, former chairman of St Georges Laundry before it was taken over by Spring Grove, still had his admirers. Yesterday, a band of nine grouped together and bought 1.7 million shares in Charles Baynes through brokers Charlton Seal Dimmock, amounting to 24.2 per cent of the equity. Mr Dellar earlier this week bought a 30 per cent stake in Baynes, Britain's biggest back-saw manufacturers, and his followers must be hoping he can do a similar job for them at Baynes as he did at St Georges. Baynes closed 9p up at 59p.

After a nervous shakeout this week, shares of Mr Paul Bristol's KCA International rallied yesterday to close 2p up on the day at 47p compared with the year's low of 45p. Hopes are high that Mr Bristol may now be putting the finishing touches to his proposed bid for the group's non-oil interests. Forward Technology lost ground on news of increased losses and a cut in the dividend. Despite an increase in turnover from £42m to £44m pre-tax, losses have grown from £691,000 to £997,000. Shareholders must also go without

their dividend. Last year they received 3p. Prospects for the first quarter were described as encouraging. Oil shares recovered from a nervous opening after report from Japan that Iraq was offering a discount on Opec prices and putting the fragile price agreement in jeopardy. The reports were denied and prices recovered most of their earlier falls. BP ended 2p higher at 398p, after 388p. Shell a similar figure at 490p, after 480p, but Lussmo lost 10p at 308p.

Among the Australian mining shares, Samanthan rose 2 cents to 80 cents after a visit to London by Mr David Muller, Chairman to meet City institutions. Mr Muller said Samanthan had discovered encouraging prospects in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Samanthan and its associate Samson own around 70 per cent of the venture. Shares of the hotel giant Trusthouse Forte fell 3p to 182p on yesterday's report in The Times from America that it was embarking on a massive expansion programme, including the opening of 14 new hotels. THF denied the report.

RECENT ISSUES table with columns for Issue Name, Price, and other details.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

SHIPPING table with columns for Ship Name, Destination, and other details.

MINES table with columns for Mine Name, Location, and other details.

OIL table with columns for Oil Name, Price, and other details.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS table with columns for Trust Name, Price, and other details.

INSURANCE table with columns for Insurance Name, Price, and other details.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS table with columns for Trust Name, Price, and other details.

PROPERTY table with columns for Property Name, Price, and other details.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for Fund Name, Price, and other details.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN table with columns for Company Name, Price, and other details.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES table with columns for Authority Name, Price, and other details.

DOLLAR STOCKS table with columns for Stock Name, Price, and other details.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS table with columns for Bank Name, Price, and other details.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS table with columns for Company Name, Price, and other details.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table with columns for Company Name, Price, and other details.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Table with columns for High, Low, Company, Price, and other market data.

Sterlings: Spot and Forward

Table showing Sterling exchange rates for various currencies and terms.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various financial instruments.

Other Markets

Table showing prices for various commodities and goods.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table showing dollar spot rates for various currencies.

Euro \$ Deposits

Table showing Euro \$ deposit rates for various terms.

Gold

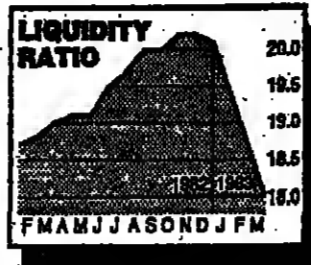
Table showing gold prices and market data.

Handwritten text at the bottom right of the page.

Richardson sceptical on ambitions for banking and insurance

Bank governor raises doubts over building society expansion plan

By Lorna Bourke
The building societies' expansionary ambitions received a sharp setback yesterday when Lord Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, raised doubts about the wisdom of allowing them to compete directly with banks and insurance companies.



Lord Richardson (right): need to retain public goodwill



Lord Richardson (right): need to retain public goodwill
need, more fully than is required by the law of limited liability.

to call yourselves building societies and to retain the public goodwill now attaching to that name", he told delegates at the BSA conference yesterday.

throwing away their status as mutual organizations and with it the enormous goodwill they enjoy from the investing public, will find many sympathetic ears both within the building society movement and outside.

City Comment
Harrods: war or peace?

If Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, a chief executive of Lomro, is not bored with the continuing battle between his company and House of Fraser, then he must be the only party in the country who is not. But yet again, later today, a score of institutions will trek to Glasgow to cast their votes.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 9EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 695.0 up 5.2
FT All Shares 430.88 down 2.44
Bargainer 24.240
Tring Hall USM Index 170.9 down 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5790 down 0.1 cent
Index 84.9 down 0.2
DM 3.85 down 0.02

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 1/2-11
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 8 1/2-9 1/8

PRICE CHANGES

News Int. 223p down 47p
Global N. R. £4.75 up 75p
Garner Booth 90p up 11p

TODAY

Interims: Anglo-African Finance, Transvaal Cons Land & Exploration
L'Amal: Ayrshire Metal Prods, Copydex, Evered Hlgs, Fleming Far Eastern, Hallam Grp of Nottingham, Northern Goldsmiths, Save & Prosper Linked

Wall St mixed as blue chips fall

New York (Reuters) - Stock prices turned mixed yesterday, with blue chip prices turning lower.
The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.35 points at 1211.30 after reaching 1217.49.

Exco in £9m unit trust deal

By Jonathan Clare
Exco International the international moneybroker has taken control of Gartmore Investment Management, the unit trust group, in a £9.4m deal with British & Commonwealth Shipping.

Jobs threat blocks bid for Johnson

By Our Financial Staff
The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has again saved Johnson Group Cleaners from takeover by banning two possible bids from Sunlight Service Group and Initial.

Boom continues at National Freight

By Andrew Cornelius
The 10,000 employees and pensioners who took part in Britain's largest management buyout of the National Freight Corporation fourteen months ago have seen their £1 shares more than triple to £3.20.

Tax victory for pension funds

By Our Financial Staff
The Government will introduce legislation to exempt pension funds from tax on transactions in financial futures.

Woolworth names second top man

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor
The other half of a key two-man executive team whose job will be to turn round the Woolworth stores chain was announced yesterday - Mr Colin Brown, a 40-year-old Scot who is deputy managing director of Makro Cash and Carry, the United Kingdom subsidiary of one of the world's largest wholesalers.

Linford bid verdict next week

By Our Financial Staff
The verdict on Linford Holdings takeover bid for food group, Fitch Lovell, is expected from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission next Thursday.

Freeze on Hunt firms

By Our Financial Staff
Wide-ranging court orders, freezing funds and properties and securing bank accounts of 20 companies formerly controlled by missing financier Keith Hunt, were made by a judge yesterday.

Murdoch bids for profit

By Michael Prest
News Corporation, Mr Rupert Murdoch's Australian master company, has bid for all the shares in News International, the British subsidiary of all of whose ordinary shares it already owns, by offering 225p for each of the outstanding special dividend shares.

Budget changes stimulate North Sea activity

BP go-ahead for Andrew field

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent
British Petroleum said an oil company consortium led by Phillips Petroleum, the American group, have decided to develop the Andrew field, 120 miles north east of Aberdeen. The move provides concrete evidence of the upturn in North Sea development activity forecast by the Government.



Production System, a specially designed mobile drilling ship which will be able to mop up oil from a number of small discoveries.
Although South-east Forties is one of three North Sea discoveries which have been expected to be developed for some time, the development of Andrew will be seized on by the Government as evidence of the "boom" in offshore activity which ministers have been forecasting since the Budget.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc
Interim Results
Extracts from the unaudited Profit and Loss Account
6 months to 31.3.83
8 months to 30.9.82
12 months to 30.9.82

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc





Fears for the future of Western banking 'based on a misunderstanding'

# Time to put the Third World debt threat into perspective

Much of the talk of a Third World debt crisis threatening the Western banking system is exaggerated.

It stems from a misunderstanding in both North and South of the consequences of a return to private commercial lending as a main form of capital flow from rich to poor countries.

The expansion of commercial bank lending to the South, from modest beginnings in the mid to late 1960s, has become the main source of external capital for development in the 1970s.

This marks a reversion to the typical 19th and early 20th century source of foreign capital for development - portfolio lending from rich to poor countries. This commercial market had been closed to Third World countries since their widespread defaults in the 1930s.

These defaults were the result and not the cause of the Great Depression. But the trauma of these defaults coloured post-war views about the desirability of private flows of capital between countries. The Bretton Woods system was regarded by the then US Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau as the achievement of his lifelong ambition to "drive... the usurious moneylenders from the temple of international finance".

American banking regulations and the widespread use of exchange controls in Europe - in the UK until 1979 - limited the access of Third World countries to Western capital markets. Foreign aid was invented to provide an alternative form of capital transfer, and until the 1970s, along with direct foreign investment, provided the major source of foreign capital for development.

### Long-term debt of non-oil developing countries

Total external debt	1973	1982
As percentage of GDP	20	30
As percentage of exports	90	110

### Foreign debt as percentage of exports in 1982

Canada	860
South Africa	630
Latin America	520
Australasia	480
Russia	480
India	240
Japan	230
China	220

Sources: IMF and W. A. Lewis: Growth and Fluctuations 1870-1913

Paradoxically, the American banking regulations gave rise to the unregulated, offshore Eurocurrency markets in the 1960s. Most of the bank loans to the Third World have been channelled through these markets, based in the 1970s on the massive increase in the Eurocurrency deposits of the surplus OPEC countries.

This reopening of the portfolio market - albeit with shorter maturities than was common in the 19th and early 20th century, and with a larger proportion of sovereign (publicly guaranteed) borrowing - has been advantageous for the Third World.

Unlike foreign aid or direct investment, commercial bank borrowing does not require an intimate relationship between borrower and lender, with all the accompanying misunderstandings and the politicization of economics.

But it is precisely for this reason that dirigistes have always cast a jaundiced eye on all "unregulated" private flows of capital.

Two fears are widespread about this Eurocurrency. First, that the current level of Third World debt is too high. Secondly, that as a result borrowers may not be able or willing to continue to meet their debt-servicing obligations, and might decide to renege their debts, leading to a collapse of the Western banking system.

It would be foolish to argue that international capital markets are perfect or that all commercial lending has been wise. But these fears are exaggerated.

The fears have been fuelled by various statistical ratios

### Statistics for 6 major borrowers in private capital market

Country	Output growth 1970-80	Export growth 1970-80	Medium term debt service ratio 1981 (a)	Percent bank debt short-term, 1981	Cash-flow ratio, 1982 (b)
Mexico	5.2	13.4	60	49	129
Brazil	8.4	7.5	58	27	122
Venezuela	5.0	-6.7	37	55	95
Thailand	7.2	11.8	17	55	48
Korea	9.5	23.0	16	53	53
Philippines	6.3	7.0	24	53	81

Source: World Development Report 1982, World Bank and Overseas Development Institute.

Note: (a) Interest and principal on medium-term debt in relation to exports of goods and services.

(b) Interest and principal on all debt in relation to exports of goods and services.

between the size of the external debt or the costs of its service to the export earnings or gross domestic product, of particular countries, or the group of oil-developing countries.

But most of these ratios are meaningless. For as long as a borrower can utilize a foreign loan productively to yield a rate of return at least equal to the real interest cost of the borrowing, and can convert the equivalent domestic resources into foreign exchange, the foreign borrowing can pose no problem. Until the past two years of high interest rates, these real interest costs of borrowing were extremely low, and negative in some years.

Secondly, even if the ratios of foreign debt, or debt service charges to exports are taken at their face value, by historical standards they are by no means excessive. The ratio of long term debt to exports of non-oil developing countries of 1.1 in 1982 is well below the lowest ratios of 2.2 for China and Japan in 1913 and a fraction of these for Canada and South Africa. There was little talk of a debt crisis then.

The doubling in real terms of the long term debt of the Third World over the past 10 years merely reflects a readjustment in the borrowing countries to the opportunities presented by the rebirth of the international capital market.

There may be more reason to worry about the inability of Third World countries to increase their export earnings because of the rising tide of protectionism in the West, but it should be noted that, in the 1970s, the major borrowers had no difficulty in increasing their export earnings, or putting the borrowings to productive use, as judged by the growth rates of income.

In the past, the domestic policies of many Third World countries have hindered an expansion of their export earnings, and these have not yet been reformed. But, nevertheless, resisting protectionist pressures in the West is the best means available to help debt servicing.

So far, however, we have been concerned with the long and medium term debt of the Third World. In recent years, some countries - mainly in Latin America - have obtained substantial short term credits from commercial banks.

These are analogous to the overdraft limits which banks offer to their domestic customers. Just as a domestic client would only expect to pay the interest on his overdraft out of current income, repayments of principal on these short term debts are not usually considered to be part of the annual debt

more a signal of the unsoundness of these countries' past borrowings or their future ability to service them than would be the arbitrary withdrawal of an overdraft facility for an otherwise sound commercial business.

If the commercial banks' withdrawal of credit to some of their major borrowers is a belated recognition of the imprudence of some of their past lending, it might require the acceptance of capital losses associated with bad debts which are part of the normal risks of banking, but it would still not justify forcing their debtors into illiquidity.

If, however, it was believed that the consequent threat of default, associated bank failures and their impact on the international banking system would be seen as unacceptable, and would force Western governments to organize a "bail-out" of the commercial banks, their actions during the last few years can be viewed as being rational.

For the commercial debt accumulated by the Third World in the 1970s represents loans made by Opec via the Western commercial banking system. Many are playing on the historical memories of the bank failures during the 1930s. These bank failures, however, were not the cause of the Great Depression - it was the failure

of national governments to prevent the collapse in their domestic money supply.

With most depositors in Western countries implicitly or explicitly insured, and assuming their governments do not allow their domestic money supply to shrink, failures of imprudent banks need not have any of the other dire consequences currently being predicted.

### Real cost of Eurocurrency credit to developing countries

Year	%
1976	2.3
1977	0.6
1978	-1.3
1979	0.1
1980	1.8
1981-82	8.0

Source: Overseas Development Institute, estimates.

In this context, the convergent interests of the imprudent commercial banks, some improvident Third World governments, Opec depositors, and those international agencies which would administer a "bail-out" of the banks, can be seen in lie in both creating and proclaiming a debt crisis which threatens the international economy. But there is little reason for Western taxpayers to accept this special pleading.

Deepak Lal  
The author is a reader of the London School of Economics.

## Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day.

Friday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo* - Osaka	Saturday
Saturday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Sunday
Sunday	Heathrow - Moscow - Tokyo* - Osaka	Monday
Monday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo* - Osaka	Tuesday
Tuesday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Wednesday
Wednesday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Thursday
Thursday	Heathrow - Copenhagen - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Friday

Which day would be the most convenient for you to fly to Japan?

Fly Japan Air Lines and you can take your pick. Because we fly from London every single day on one of our two routes - via Moscow or the Polar route.

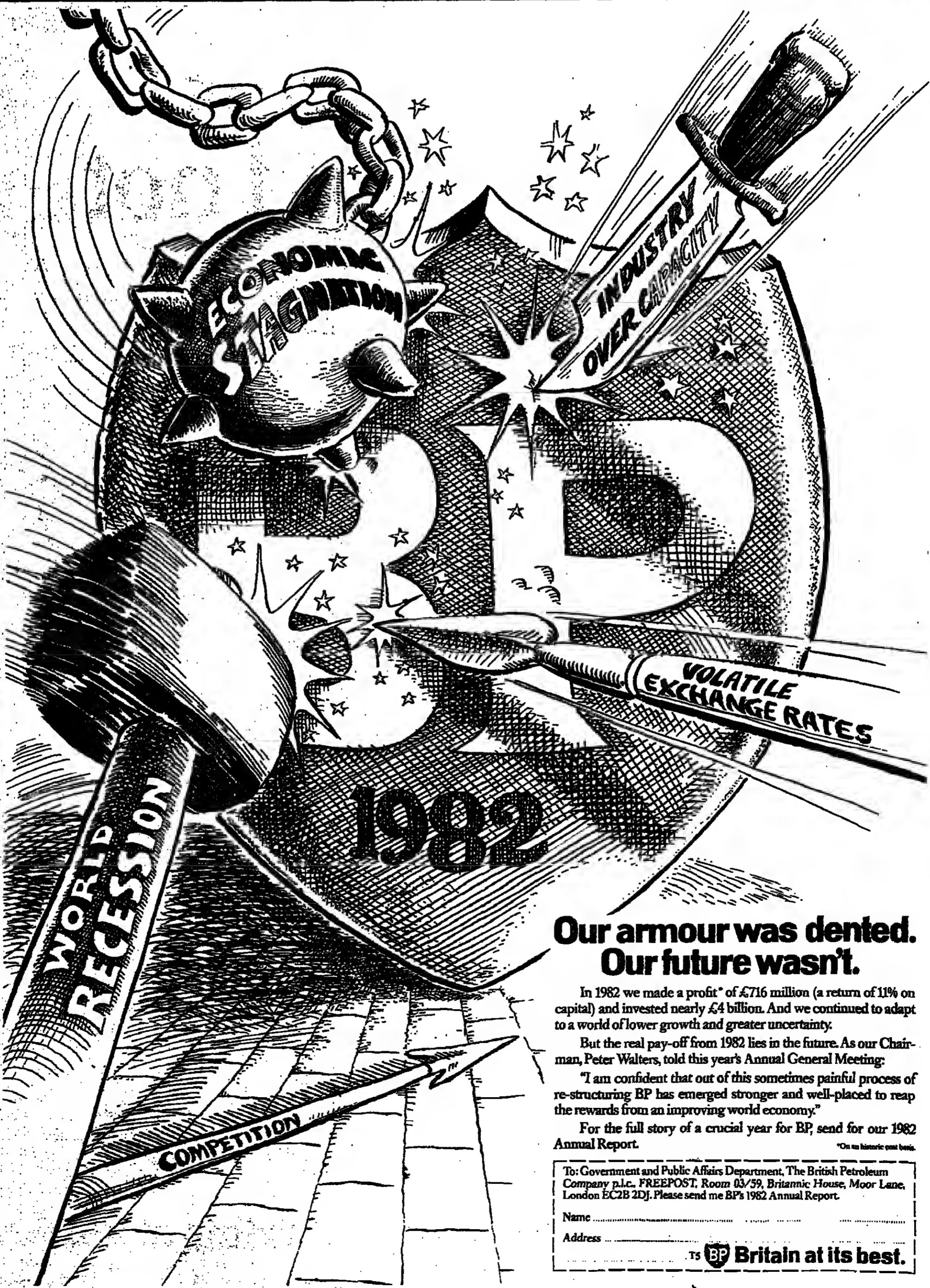
Whichever day you choose and whichever route you travel, you'll enjoy the hospitality, care and attention to detail that have given Japan Air Lines its worldwide

reputation for excellence.

For further information, contact your local Travel Agent.



**The longer the flight, the more the details matter.**  
**JAPAN AIR LINES**



## Our armour was dented. Our future wasn't.

In 1982 we made a profit\* of £716 million (a return of 11% on capital) and invested nearly £4 billion. And we continued to adapt to a world of lower growth and greater uncertainty.

But the real pay-off from 1982 lies in the future. As our Chairman, Peter Walters, told this year's Annual General Meeting:

"I am confident that out of this sometimes painful process of re-structuring BP has emerged stronger and well-placed to reap the rewards from an improving world economy."

For the full story of a crucial year for BP, send for our 1982 Annual Report.

\*On a historic cost basis.

To: Government and Public Affairs Department, The British Petroleum Company p.l.c., FREEPOST, Room 03/59, Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2B 2DJ. Please send me BP's 1982 Annual Report.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

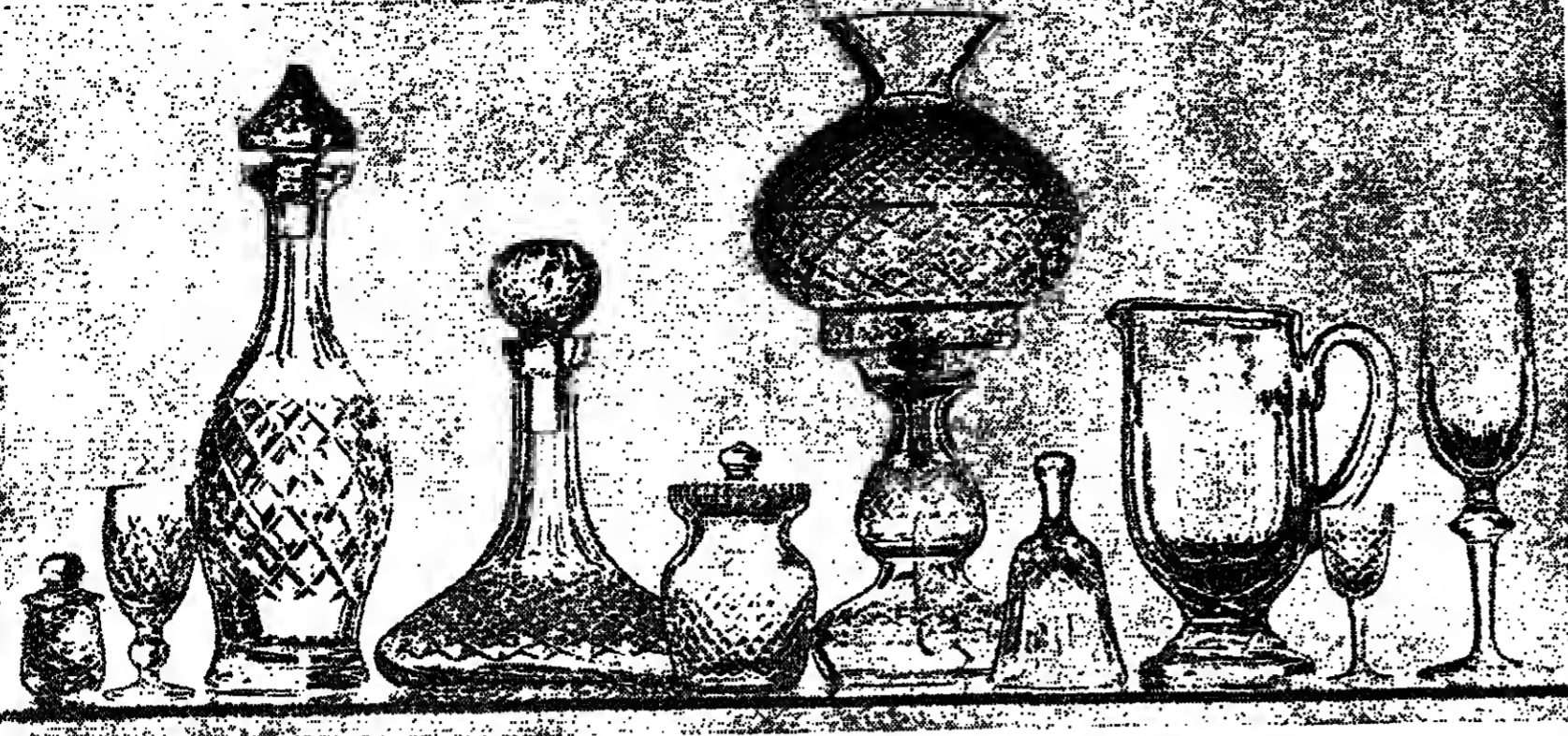
TS **BP** Britain at its best.

### Granville & Co Limited. (Formerly M. J. H. Nighthale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

#### The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83	Company	Price	Chg	Open	High	Low	Settle
142	120 Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	-	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117 Ass Brit Ind CULS	152	-	10.8	6.5	-	-
74	57 Airsprng Group	62 1/2	-	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	29 Arncliffe & Rhodes	29	-	4.3	14.8	2.5	5.7
326	197 Bardon Jm	326	-	11.4	2.5	15.7	10.7
145	100 CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	145	-	15.7	10.8	-	-
270	210 Cladco Group	210	-	17.6	8.4	-	-
86	50 Debon's Services	50	-	6.0	12.0	3.3	8.9
97 1/2	77 Frank Horell	94 1/2	-	-	-	8.0	8.6
96 7/8	Frank Horell Pr Ord 87	96 1/2	-	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3
83	61 Frederick Parke	83	-	7.1	11.3	3.9	6.2
35	34 George Blair	34	-	7.3	9.5	5.9	12.4
100	74 Ind Free Castings	100	-	16.8	15.7	9.3	9.9
168	100 Ila Corp Pref	168	-	15.7	9.3	-	-
147	94 Jackson Group	147	-	7.3	5.1	4.5	9.4
220	111 James Burroughs	220	-	9.6	4.4	16.1	17.9
260	148 Robert Jenkins	150	-	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
83	54 Serntose "A"	83	-	5.7	8.3	9.0	10.8
167	112 Torday & Carlisle	114	-	11.4	10.9	5.1	8.8
29	21 Unbeck Holdings	28	-	0.46	1.8	-	-
85	64 Walter Alexander	85	-	6.8	9.4	4.9	7.0
270	214 W. S. Yates	265	-	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Pressed, page 48146



# WATERFORD GLASS GROUP

"We anticipate a better performance in 1983" says Chairman Patrick W. McGrath. Balance Sheet reflects continuing strength

Group sales for 1982 moved to over IR£200 million for the first time, a 7% increase on the previous year. Profits of IR£49.4 million were 18% down on the previous year but reflect a more satisfactory result in the second half of the year. Earnings per share were only moderately lower at 3.76p as compared with 4.10p in 1981. The fall in interest rates in the third quarter had a helpful impact and, hopefully, this trend will continue through 1983.

Overall, the Balance Sheet of the Group reflects continuing strength and we are maintaining the dividend at last year's level.

Waterford Crystal. Crystal sales were well maintained at retail level, confirming Waterford Crystal's prime market position during 1982.

The new lighting-ware factory performed very satisfactorily with many items proving very popular. Contract work was also pursued, with notable success in Ireland and the Middle East.

In the United Kingdom we merged the distribution companies of both Waterford Crystal and Aynsley China into one company. This has

already resulted in a substantial improvement in sales so far this year. Aynsley China. Aynsley China has been steadily expanding and improving its position in world markets, with both traditional bone china ware and new products. During 1982 it maintained its output and profit performance.

Switzer Group. The very adverse consumer trends affected the Switzer Group in the first half of the year. It had, however, a particularly good recovery in the second half and surpassed its 1981 profits.

The Smith Group. The Smith Group, which distributes the Renault motor car in Ireland, maintained its market share at over 10%. As a result, the overall effect, aided by the weakness of the French franc against the Irish pound, was a small profit in the motor division.

Outlook. Every effort will be made to avail of all opportunities which we expect to emerge, allowing us to regain past strength and restore growth. We anticipate a better performance in 1983 with hope that continued and concentrated efforts will lead to a more secure and stable period in the mid-1980s.

Financial Highlights	1982		1981	
	IR£	IR£	IR£	IR£
Turnover	203,755,000	190,248,000		
Profit before taxation	8,493,000	10,359,000		
Earnings per share	3.76p	4.10p		
Ordinary dividend per share (net)	1.51p	1.51p		
Total shareholders' funds	85,286,000	80,443,000		

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, Waterford Glass Group Limited, Killybarry, Waterford, Ireland.

TO ADVERTISE YOUR

## MOTOR CAR

IN THE TIMES COST ONLY

£3.25 per line or £14 per centimetre

Phone 01-837 3333/3311 Monday-Friday 9-5.30 or write to The Times Classified Advertising Dept., Freeport, London WC1 8BR.

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes plc, told the company's annual meeting in London yesterday that he was confident its reputation for real and consistent progress would be maintained in the current year.

Sales in 1982 had started slowly but were now picking up around the world. The benefits of the investment programme were coming through in improved efficiencies and these, combined with close control of costs, meant that budgets were being met.

"The changing pattern of the business means that past relationships between the first and second halves of the year no longer hold", heves of the year no longer hold", said Sir Adrian. "I would expect the second half of 1983 to account for a greater percentage of the year's profit than was the case in 1982."

The company aimed to increase profitability by investing in improved operating efficiencies and in effective marketing and selling.

"I am looking for a marked recovery in our trading profit in the United Kingdom, taking the year as a whole. This will not, however, alter the geographical balance of the company, which is now an international business with a strong home base."

● Electra Investment Trust's earnings attributable to share-

holders after tax for the year to March 31, 1983, rose by 10.66 per cent to 25.17m. The total dividend a share is being raised from 3p to 3.3p. Net asset value per ordinary 25p share increased during the year by 40.5 per cent to 102.57p.

● Dowry Group has acquired Owens Manif. of Bristol, Virginia, for \$2.52m (£1.6m). Owens manufactures rollers, feeder breakers and belt conveyors used in underground handling of coal in room and pillar extraction. Although affected by the recession in the US coal industry, in its last financial year, Owens sales and profits after tax amounted to \$7.66m and \$201,000 respectively.

Norman Hay  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pre-tax profit, £361,000 (£302,000).  
Stated earnings, 7.6p (4.2p).  
Turnover, £4.7m (£4.37m).  
Net dividend, 3.1p (3.1p).

Games Booth  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pre-tax profit, £1.11m (£1,000,000).  
Stated earnings (fully diluted) 15.6p (8.55p).  
Turnover, £89.25m (45.28m).  
Net dividend, 6.65p (6.4p).  
Dividend payable on 4.7.83.

Barton Transport  
Half-year to 12.3.83.  
Pre-tax loss, £27,000 (£180,000 loss).  
Turnover, £3.43m (£3.21m).  
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

T Cowie  
Half-year to 31.3.83.  
Pre-tax profit, £325,000 (£211,000).  
Stated earnings, 1.17p (1.15p).  
Turnover, £50m (£44m).  
Net interim dividend, 0.8p (0.8p).  
Dividend payable on 22.7.83.

North Midland Construction  
Half-year to 31.3.83.  
Pre-tax profit, £127,000 (£28,000).  
Stated earnings, 4.1p (3.4p).  
Turnover, £3.55m (£3.81m).  
Net interim dividend, 0.65p (0.65p).

J. O. Walker  
Year to 31.12.82.  
Pre-tax profit, £268,000 (£115,000 loss).  
Stated earnings, 37.1p (4.0p).  
Turnover, £8.32m (£7.49m).  
Net dividend, 3.5p (1.0p).

Dorcasdale Rubber Estates to 31.12.82.  
Pre-tax profit, £30,000 (£46,000).  
Stated earnings, 3.35p (4.18p).  
Net dividend, 3.1p (3.1p).  
Dividend payable on about 16.7.83.

### COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		WOOL		Yield's	
Prices in pounds per metric ton		May		422 2000	
High grade copper	1111-1120.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Three months	1105-1115.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Low grade copper	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Gold	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Silver	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Platinum	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Palladium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Rhodium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Mercury	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Uranium	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Thorium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Strontium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Barium	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Caesium	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Francium	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Radium	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Actinium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Protactinium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Thallium	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Bismuth	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Polonium	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Astatine	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Tellurium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Selenium	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Germanium	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Lead	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Tin	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Antimony	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Arsenic	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Vanadium	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Chromium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442-447
Manganese	1070-1080.00	May	442-447	June	442-447
Cobalt	1070-1080.00	July	442-447	Aug	442-447
Nickel	1070-1080.00	Sept	442-447	Oct	442-447
Copper	1070-1080.00	Nov	442-447	Dec	442-447
Zinc	1070-1080.00	Jan	442-447	Feb	442-447
Aluminium	1070-1080.00	Mar	442-447	Apr	442

Industrial notebook

Home truths about coal outlook

It is now a commonplace to comment on the remarkable transformation in industrial relations that has occurred in Britain's coal industry over the last year. It is only 14 months since Mr Scargill, breathing lungfuls of fire and confrontation, took over as leader of the National Union of Mineworkers.

However, what promised to be the *annus mirabilis* of coal field militancy has proved to be very opposite. The pay ballot, Kinnell, Merby Tydfil, all bear witness to the triumph of the campaign of commonsense and determination being waged by the coal board, with the grateful backing of the Government.

Yet there is another side to the board's activities which has generated less attention than the strikes and pit closures which have dominated the headlines. This is the marketing side of the coal board and here, too, there has been a noticeable change in emphasis since Mr Norman Siddall, the gruff mining engineer, took over as interim board chairman last year.

Anybody who was at the coal board's annual press conference this week would have been left in no doubt that the coal market is still very much down in the dumps. Demand for coal, despite being widely hailed as the fuel of the future, and Britain's answer to Opec, has fallen from 133 million tonnes in 1973 to a new low of 110 million tonnes in the financial year just ended.

In contrast to the irrepressibly optimistic Lord Ezra, Mr Siddall and his colleagues make no bones about the fact that they face at least five tough years of weak demand.

Demand this year may pick up by the odd million tonne or so, helped it should be said by a ban on CEBG coal imports

and government grants for industrial coal conversion, but the medium term outlook is still bleak.

It is probably arguable whether the collapse of the coal market makes it easier or harder for the board to press ahead with what is (pace Mr Scargill) the necessary and inevitable closure of uneconomic pits. I suspect that it does make a difficult task somewhat less difficult; but what is out of doubt is that presentation is a key part of the equation.

One of the Government's most frequent criticisms of Lord Ezra, a marketing man by profession, was that his regular eulogies of the coal industry when selling coal fitted with his apparently sudden conversion, when threatened with industrial action in the pits, to the view that the industry's future was in fact dire.

By contrast the present chairman, whose loyalty to the industry is every bit as strong as his predecessor's, has always struck a less articulate but more convincingly realistic line about the industry's financial prospects.

It will be interesting to see how Mr Ian MacGregor chooses to play this particular aspect of his new responsibilities when he takes over in September. Stung no doubt by the "hatchet man" taunts, his supporters have been making much of the fact that Mr MacGregor is at least as impressive in finding markets for products as he is at shutting down uneconomic or antiquated capacity.

Everybody must hope that this is the case; for the industry's problems are ones of demand and morale as well of high costs.

Jonathan Davis

Portals-15 years of unbroken profit growth

Record sales and profits in 1982 were earned by persistence and innovation... There were very few windfalls... We sell our products in 150 countries of the world... Despite over-capacity in our industries, which makes winning orders difficult, most of our companies started 1983 in good shape.

Julian Sheffield, Chairman

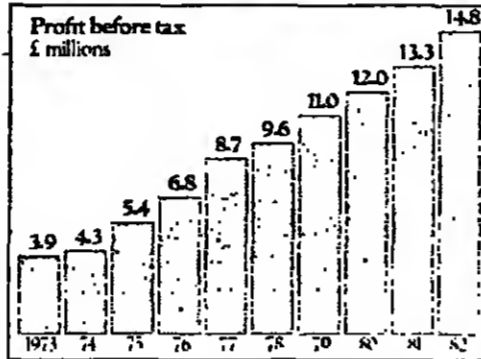
Water Treatment & Engineering Division

Turnover increased 10% from £106m. in 1981 to £116m. in 1982. Trading profit rose from £5.4m. to £5.7m. Some companies specialising in water treatment produced excellent results and the majority reasonable levels of profit. Our engineering companies lost money. We anticipate considerable profit growth from this division.

Papermaking Division

Sales increased from £40m. to £46m. but profits before tax were similar to 1981. International competition put margins under pressure. However, continuing capital investment and product improvement should enable this division to produce acceptable results in 1983.

Table with 2 columns: Profit before tax attributable to principal activities of the Group, and 2 columns of financial data for 1982 and 1981. Rows include Papermaking, Water Treatment and Engineering, Property, Holding Company, Interest receivable (net), Unallocated costs, Earnings per share (basic), and Ordinary dividend.



Portals Holdings PLC

Water Treatment and Engineering, Bank Note and Security Paper

Incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Registered Office: 100, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA.

Outstanding investment performance crowns 150th year

Highlights from the Statement by Edwin W. Phillips MBE, Chairman of Friends' Provident Life Office.

Worldwide growth

Worldwide annual premiums rose 20% to £31.1m, and new single premiums by 46% to £49.9m. Territorial analysis shows satisfactory progress in almost all areas.

In Australia, once again a significant improvement in new business has been achieved in a highly competitive market. New annual premiums increased by 23% and new single premium by 72%.

In Canada, our subsidiary Fidelity Life continued to make good progress with an increase of almost 50% in new annual premiums. Further expansion in Canada has been achieved through a new 69% controlling interest in Seaboard Life, which also operates out of Vancouver but has licences too in Western American States.

Record Bonuses in Ireland

Despite very difficult economic conditions new annual premium income was maintained at just under IRE4m. Record Ordinary Bonuses at IRE5 per £100 sum assured and new Terminal Bonuses are an indication of the strength of our investment performance.

Outstanding Investment Performance

Apart from our life bonuses our investment record is now publicly measured by independent surveys. The unit price of our UK Managed Pension Equity Fund increased by more than double the rise in the FT-A-All-Share Index and our Mixed Fund rose by over 45%. Our Unit Trust was the leader in 'The Times' Unit Trust Growth Group for 1982.



At a time of record bonuses and excellent investment results it is particularly appropriate that I announce the launch of a comprehensive range of Unit Linked products which will be fully supported in our branches by our unrivalled GLADIS computer system.

Promising future

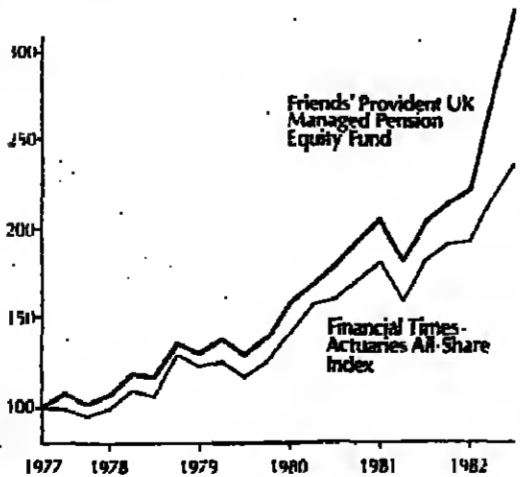
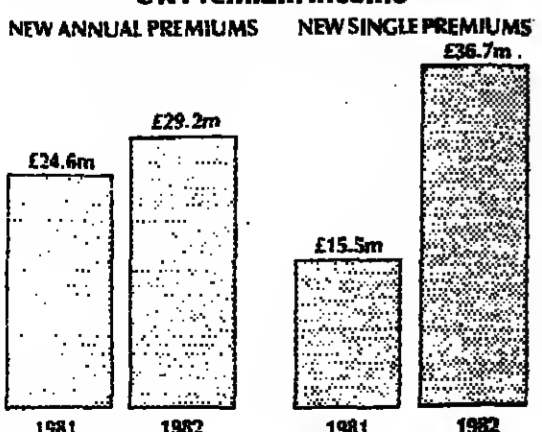
We continue to look forward with much confidence. We have a strong management team backed by a diligent and efficient staff, and on behalf of all Members I would like to thank them for their sterling and successful efforts in 1982.

The Office could not operate without the continuing support of its intermediaries and agents worldwide and it is my pleasure to conclude by expressing our appreciation for their loyalty.

Record Sales and Bonuses in the UK

New premium income grew by £26m in 1982. Ordinary Bonuses allotted to with profit policies were at the highest-ever level of £3.25 per £100 sum assured, and Terminal Bonuses out of capital profits were also increased. Our overall competitive position, already strong, has been improved.

UK Premium income



Friends' Provident

Friends' Provident Life Office, Dorking, Surrey RH4 1QA. Telephone: 0316 885055. Founded 18 12 Inc incorporated by Act of Parliament. Sums assured in UK exceed £1,000m. A member of the Life Offices Association.

Law Report May 6 1983 House of Lords

Injury claim against driver's insurers statute-barred

Deerness v John R. Keeble & Son (Brantham) Ltd and Another

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered May 5] Where a writ in a personal injuries action was issued within the three-year limitation period in section 11 of the Limitation Act 1980 but was not served within that period, and a second writ was then issued outside the limitation period, the plaintiff was not entitled to leave to continue the action under section 33 of the Act because a writ had been issued within the limitation period.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Miss Lorna Deerness, of Baldoak, Heric, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Dillon) (The Times, October 18, 1982) who, allowing an appeal by the defendant, John R. Keeble & Son (Brantham) Ltd, owners of a motor car, and Miss Caroline Keeble, of Manningtree, Essex, its driver, from Mr Justice Comyn's judgment in the plaintiff's claim was statute-barred.

Section 11 of the Limitation Act 1980 provides: "(1) This section applies to an action for damages in negligence... where the damages claimed... consist of or include damages in respect of personal injuries to the plaintiff." Section 33 provides: "(1) If it appears to the court that it would be equitable to allow an action to proceed having regard to the degree in which... the provisions of section 11... prejudice the plaintiff... the court may direct that those provisions shall not apply to the action."

Mr Piers Ashworth, QC and Mr Richard Mawrey for the plaintiff; Mr Michael Turner, QC and Mr Julien Hooper for the defendant.

LORD DIPLOCK said that on October 7, 1977, there was a motor accident when the plaintiff, then aged 19, was a passenger in a car which ran into a lamp standard on a motorway. The plaintiff sustained very serious injuries which had left her a paraplegic.

The plaintiff's solicitors got in touch with Cornhill Insurance Co Ltd, which was one of the insurers who insured the car. The negotiations proceeded in a somewhat desultory fashion, but it was only fair to say that, although, apart from a possible allegation of contributory negligence

by the plaintiff in not wearing a seat belt, liability was not in question after the second defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of careless driving. The plaintiff's medical condition was slow in stabilising and as late as November 1979 a final prognosis was still not available.

A reliable estimate of the quantum of damages that would be recoverable (which included a claim for the plaintiff's loss of earnings prospect for a professional show jumper) was therefore not possible at that date.

A writ was issued in August 1979 but it was not served within 12 months, nor was any application made for its renewal before the primary limitation period expired on October 7, 1980. In the meantime, an opportunity arose for the plaintiff to purchase a motor vehicle adapted to her disabilities, and Cornhill sent the plaintiff a cheque for £5,000 "as interim payment as agreed".

In April 1981 the file of the case was closed by the court. The plaintiff's solicitors, however, realised that the likelihood of being able to obtain an extension of the writ, the primary limitation period having expired, was minimal. He accordingly caused a fresh writ to be issued.

The issue of limitation arose in the pleadings and in due course an application by the plaintiff that she should be permitted under section 33 of the 1980 Act to continue the action in spite of section 11, came before the master, and was dismissed.

On the plaintiff's appeal, Mr Justice Comyn was faced with the unanimous House of Lords decision in Walkley v Freeman Forgeings Ltd (1979) 1 WLR 606 that a plaintiff who had actually started an action before the expiry of the primary limitation period could not, for the purpose of what was now section 33, be "prejudiced" by the application of section 11.

The judge, however, seized on a passage in his Lordship's speech where his Lordship said customary caution, left open the possibility that there might be "exceptional circumstances" where a plaintiff might be allowed to proceed in those circumstances. The example which his Lordship gave was where the plaintiff "had been induced to discontinue by a misrepresentation or other improper conduct by the defendant".

Mr Justice Comyn was one of discontinuance of proceedings, and his Lordship's example was more accurately characterized as an estoppel from relying on section 11, rather than a displacement of that section by the court in the exercise of its discretion under section 33, such discretion being exercised having regard to the matters specified in section 33.

Whether the defendant was estopped or not was a question of law, and not a matter of discretion for the judge. The rationale of the rule laid down in Walkley did not logically admit of any exceptions.

Mr Justice Comyn treated the reference in Walkley to a possible exception to the rule laid down in that case, as giving a *carte blanche* to disregard the general rule in any case where he thought the circumstances were exceptional.

He held that there were such circumstances in the instant case, namely, the facts of the accident, the judge's plea, the prolonged correspondence between the solicitors and Cornhill, and the fact that the defendants would not be prejudiced by the action continuing.

None of those matters overcame the fatal obstacle that the solicitors did cause a writ to be issued within the primary limitation period.

As was said in Thompson v Brown (1981) 1 WLR 744, it might seem anomalous that a solicitor's negligence in failing to issue a writ within the primary limitation period was capable of being mitigated by an application under section 33. It was his negligence in failing to serve it before its validity for service expired was not capable of being so mitigated.

But that was a consequence of a greater anomaly, too well established for the House to abolish, that for limitation purposes an action was brought when a writ was issued rather than when it was brought to the defendant's knowledge by service upon him.

Moreover, as Lord Wilberforce pointed out in Walkley, if the plaintiff did bring his first action within the normal limitation period, any prejudice he later suffered was by reason of his own inaction and not the operation of section 11.

Before their Lordships' House the plaintiff raised a contention that there could be split out of the correspondence and the interim payment either an agreement by Cornhill not to rely on the 1980 Act, or a representation by them to that effect which induced the solicitors to refrain from renewing the first writ. There was no basis for any such argument in the pleadings.

There was no doubt that if an action had been brought and proceeded with, the plaintiff would long previously have recovered very substantial damages which Cornhill would have had to pay.

But the solicitors were insured against liability for negligence, and what the appeal was really about was a squabble between the solicitors' insurers and Cornhill as to who would have to pay the heavy damages.

The plaintiff herself would not suffer. She had already received £100,000, pursuant to a condition which the Appeal Committee of the House imposed on granting leave to appeal. She should now receive the balance.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith, Lord Brandon and Lord Brightman agreed. Solicitors: A. E. Hamlin & Co. Stanley & Simpson North.

Fraudulent use of vehicle excise licence

Regina v Terry

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Balcombe and Mr Justice Leonard

[Judgment delivered May 5] A person did not fraudulently use an excise licence within the meaning of section 26(1) of the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971, unless he used it in an attempt to avoid paying the proper licence fee.

Therefore, a direction to the jury which left it open to them to convict the defendant even where they accepted that he had not attempted to avoid paying the fee, but merely to avoid being charged with using a car without exhibiting a licence in breach of section 12(4) of the same Act, was a misdirection.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) held, allowing the defendant's appeal against his conviction by Warrington Crown Court on February 25, 1982.

Mr Thomas Teague for the defendant; Mr Paul O'Brien for the prosecution.

MR JUSTICE BALCOMBE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant had been convicted on two counts: (1) the fraudulent use of an excise licence contrary to section 26(1) of the 1971 Act; and (2) the same offence on the second count.

On May 18, 1981, the appellant rented a Ford Escort from a car hire firm. He returned the car on May 22, 1981, but the tax disc had gone.

On June 1, 1981, the appellant was driving his own Ford Cortina. No excise licence was displayed on the windscreen.

When stopped by a police officer and asked for his excise licence, the appellant reached into the car and produced the unexpired tax disc from the hired Ford Escort.

The appellant told the police officer that he had already applied for a licence for the Ford Cortina, and he repeated that assertion when he gave evidence at his trial.

The learned recorder, while directing the jury on the law on count 2, said the prosecution had to prove an intention that the licence would be accepted as a genuine document applicable to that Cortina motor car.

In other words, that a police officer looking at the car would have wrongly thought the car was validly taxed and had a licence exhibited although, in fact, it was not validly taxed and there was no licence for that particular car.

The appellant contended that this was a misdirection, since it left it open to the jury to convict him even if they accepted his statement that he had already applied for a licence for the Cortina, and was out

therefore trying to avoid paying the proper licence fee for that car, but was merely trying to avoid being charged with using the car without a licence being exhibited in breach of section 12(4) of the 1971 Act.

In R v Manners-Astley (1967) 1 WLR 1505 it was held that a person did not fraudulently use an excise licence, within the meaning of section 17(1) of the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1962, unless he used it in an attempt to avoid paying the proper licence fee. Section 17(1) of the 1962 Act was, in all material respects, the same terms as section 26(1) of the 1971 Act.

Unfortunately, the attention of the learned recorder had not been drawn to that case. If it had been his direction might have taken a different form, since on the facts it would have been open to the jury to find that the appellant's use of the Escort's tax disc was in order to avoid paying the proper licence fee for the Cortina.

Mr Teague, for the Crown, took the bold course of submitting that Manners-Astley was inconsistent with the decision of the House of Lords in Wilham v DPP (1961) AC 1033.

There it was held that the words "intent to defraud" in section 4(1) of the Forgery Act 1913 were not confined to the idea of depriving a person his debt of some economic advantage or inflicting upon him some economic loss, but could extend to the purpose of deceiving a person responsible for a public duty into doing something that he would not have done but for the deceit, or not doing something that but for it he would have done.

The speeches made it clear that that interpretation of "intent to defraud" was founded largely upon the general meaning of "defraud" and was not based solely on the particular construction of the Forgery Act 1913.

Nevertheless Wilham was fully considered by the Court of Appeal in Manners-Astley and was distinguished as being confined to the Forgery Act.

His Lordship felt bound to say that he did not find it easy to understand that distinction: indeed in the subsequent case in the House of Lords of Scott v Metropolitan Police Commissioner (1975) AC 819, Viscount Dilhorne made it clear that he considered the definition of "defraud" in Wilham's case as being of general application.

Further, that narrow construction of "fraudulent use" might produce an unsatisfactory result, as was exemplified in the present case. But their Lordships could not say that Manners-Astley had been decided *per incuriam* and accordingly an appeal would be allowed and the conviction on count 2 quashed.

Solicitors: Ashalls, Warrington; Mr E. C. Woodcock, Chester.

Appeal pleas heard in open court

Practice Statement

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas in the Court of Appeal on May 5, issued a practice statement on applications heard by a single judge.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that last October he made a statement (The Times, October 5, 1982) concerning changes being made in the procedure of the court. In the course of the informal comments which he issued at the same time, he drew attention to the fact that a single judge of the Court of Appeal would be able to consider incidental applications, such as for leave to appeal, were now being heard in open court.

It had recently been suggested that on the true construction of the Supreme Court Act, 1981 and Order 59 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the sole exception to the general rule that the single judge would normally sit in chambers was where he was considering an application for leave to appeal and that he should then sit in open court. The practice had been altered accordingly and applications for leave to appeal were now being heard in open court.

Although it was now considered that the previous practice of hearing such applications otherwise than in open court was a procedural irregularity, the only result of such irregularity was that orders previously made in chambers could, in theory, be set aside if applications were made for that purpose.

As the merits would have been fully considered before the order was made, the application on such application would be unlikely to succeed unless he satisfied the court that he had been prejudiced by the hearing having taken place in chambers rather than in open court.

Shoots are not special occasions

Chief Constable of Kent v Denyer

On an application for 12 special exemptions from permitted licensing hours under section 74(4) of the Licensing Act 1964 for 12 shooting occasions during the shooting season, justices should consider as a matter of law whether the 12 occasions were capable of being special occasions. Mr Justice Forbes said in the Queen's Bench Division on May 4, allowing the chief constable's appeal by way of case stated against the grant of the special licences.

HIS LORDSHIP said that R v Berwyn Justices, Ex parte Edwards (1980) 1 WLR 1045 set out the approach to be adopted when considering an application under section 74(4).

Although the frequency of the occasions was important, the justices had not considered whether the 12 shooting occasions were special occasions. There was no special occasion concerned with a shoot any more than there was a special occasion concerned with a football match.

The 12 occasions could not be regarded as special occasions either nationally or locally and the appeal should be allowed.

Committing for sentence

Regina v Guildhall Justices, Ex parte Cooper

When considering whether to commit a defendant to the crown court for sentence under section 38 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 and section 56 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, justices should take account only of information which had come to their knowledge after they had decided that the case was suitable for summary trial; facts of which they had been aware when

that decision had been taken were not subsequently to be considered when considering a section 38 commitment.

Mr Justice Gildersell, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division on May 4 with Lord Justice Robert Goff, so held, granting an application for certiorari to quash an order of the justices committing the applicant to the Crown Court for sentence on three charges to which he had pleaded guilty.





BOXING: A DRESSING-DOWN FOR THE VESTED VERSION

Britain's unpaid pugilism is as archaic as Corinth

By Alan Hubbard

And then there were two. Since the middle of October, when he returned from Brisbane with the most successful English amateur boxer in history, the national coach, Kevin Hickey, has watched the Commonwealth Games team disintegrate. Tonight of the nine who won medals, only the smallest, light-flyweight John Lyon, and the biggest, heavyweight Harold Hylton, are left to contest the ABA championships at Wembley Arena.



Lyon: the fly still rears.

The despondent Hickey, with just over a year to re-assemble a fighting unit for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, describes the situation as tragic, the worst he has experienced in his 11 years in the post.

Inevitably four members of the Brisbane team have turned professional, including the gold medal winners Chris Pyatt and Jimmy Price. Two have retired and another, the middleweight, Nick Croomes, a serviceman, in Northern Ireland, and unavailable.

While Hickey is resigned to the traditional difficulty of stemming the drain of talent into the professional ranks, he is concerned that amateur boxing's anachronistic attitudes may have helped dent the

Corinth as one can get in these common days. The ABA seem stubborn and short-sighted both in respect of attitudes towards amateurism and their refusal, for the fourth year, to send a team to the European championships, which clash with tonight's George Wimpey-sponsored finals. Doubtless a trinket or two will be expected in Los Angeles, but it is hard to see how they can be obtained without the necessary international experience.

There can hardly be a more frustrating job in sport than Hickey's. For instance, having seen his all-medal Commonwealth Games team decimated, he is excited by another young prospect, an 18-year-old light-middleweight, Kenneth Douglas, of St. George's ABC, London, who, he says, "has

come from nowhere." Hickey says that Douglas can "hit, box, and take a shot. He's got the lot." The trouble is, less altruistic eyes will also be sizing him up, and Hickey must hope that the potential star of tonight's show is willing to be hothoused for the Olympics and not tempted, as was Britain's most brilliant teenage amateur, Evrol Christie, into the pro ring.

The Brisbane stalwarts, Lyon and Hylton, should both retain their ABA titles. It will be Lyon's fourth in succession, and Hylton again faces the mat to be knocked out in half a round last year, Horace Notch. In the super-heavyweight division the huge British Transport policeman, Guy Williamson, is expected to defend his current champion status. Kenneth Ferdinand, of the Royal Navy, and Liverpool's Keny Willis, a carbon copy of his professional brother, Tony, should win the lightweight title.

If Hickey can recruit the nucleus of a reasonable amateur team after the Games themselves will be sufficient incentive to keep them together. But whether there will be the odd chord in Los Angeles reminiscent of Brisbane's triumphant anthem seems unlikely.

There can hardly be a more frustrating job in sport than Hickey's. For instance, having seen his all-medal Commonwealth Games team decimated, he is excited by another young prospect, an 18-year-old light-middleweight, Kenneth Douglas, of St. George's ABC, London, who, he says, "has

IN BRIEF

Admiral's Cup entry

The Royal Ocean Racing Club has accepted challenges from 17 countries (including Britain) for the Admiral's Cup series which commences with a race in the Solent on May 27, John Nicholas writes.

Nominations for teams of three boats must be made by July 4. Britain are the holders of the trophy, last held in 1981, when 16 teams competed.

The World Boxing Council (WBC) have said they will review a videotape of last Sunday's WBC world lightweight championship bout in Puerto Rico. They want to see whether the judges were correct to award Puerto Rico's Edwin Rosario a points decision over José Luis Ramirez, of Mexico.

RUGBY UNION: Tim Barnwell, the Leicester wing who suffered head injury during last Saturday's John Player Cup Final at Twickenham, is reported to be making good progress.

CRICKET: Gloucestershire, who had expected to make a profit this year, now anticipate a loss of around £50,000.

HOCKEY

Olympics at risk for Southgate five

By Sydney Friskin

Another crisis has arisen in England's preparation for the European Cup Competition in Amsterdam (August 19 to 29) from the withdrawal of five Southgate players from the training weekend starting today at Bisham Abbey. They have declined the invitation to order to concentrate on the European club championship at The Hague from May 20 to 23.

The players concerned are: Bateleur, Craig, Dodds, Kerly and Spray but Dublin the sixth member of the Southgate contingent may, on the advice of the England manager, Colin Whalley, have had second thoughts and could in the end report to Bisham Abbey for training. Last October these five Southgate players were among the 11 who withdrew from the England party in order to start training with the Great Britain squad, but this impasse was later resolved.

Civie Chapman, the chairman of England's selection committee

expressed grave disappointment yesterday morning at this latest setback to training. "We're regretted putting Southgate into trouble but we had priority and it is the only training weekend we have. We were even prepared to release the Southgate players on Sunday for their match against the England Juniors at Lilleshall, but this match has been cancelled and Southgate have now dug their heels in."

"We have not categorically said that failure to report for training will automatically lead to the players being dropped but obviously they are laying their careers on the line, particularly those who are on the fringe of selection. They could also be jeopardising their chance for the Olympic Games."

The Hockey Association have meanwhile invited six other players for training, five to replace the Southgate contingent and one as a substitute for Steve Green, of Neston.

Confirmation that London is maintaining its pole position in the world league of office costs comes from the latest survey of commercial rents. Although rents in the City of London at an average £30 a sq ft are lower than both New York and Tokyo, the overall cost of occupying prime space close to the Bank of England rises to more than £50 a sq ft, almost 15 per cent more than for equivalent offices in Manhattan.

London, unlike most other major commercial centres, is plagued by high rates and services charges. In the case of City tenants' rate and service charges add a further 70 per cent to their bill.

According to Richard Ellis, which publishes the report, it is only Britain which suffers from this particular disease. In Glasgow, for example, the rent is less than half of a tenant's overall office costs.

In Glasgow, office rents are on average only £6.75 a sq ft, but rates and service charges take the total occupancy bill to £13.84 a sq ft. Even in London's West End a more reasonable £22 a sq ft rent is boosted to an occupancy cost of £34.65 a sq ft after rates and service charges a further 17.5 per cent to the bill.

The only other world office centre which comes close to taxing tenants at a similar level is Singapore, which levies a 30 per cent rates charge.

Throughout Europe Ellis says that rental trends appear to be static over the past six months although the two cheap cities, Glasgow and Brussels, have been edging upwards during the last six months. In comparison rents in Chicago and Houston have fallen over the past six months with Houston recording a substantial 20 per cent drop.

Despite folklore to the contrary the Ellis International Rent Index shows that since 1975 rents in real terms have consistently failed to keep pace

with inflation in most European cities. This is particularly true of Brussels, where between 1976 and 1983 rents have actually fallen by 1 per cent. Amsterdam and Frankfurt have also experienced slow annual growth.

But in Asia the reverse is true. Singapore, for example, has seen rents grow at four times the rate of inflation in the last five years. And in the principal office markets of Australia rental growth has also exceeded inflation.

The overall cost of prime space near the Bank of England costs nearly 15 per cent more than equivalent offices in Manhattan

Ellis warns, however, that in the Far East and South Africa rental levels appear to have peaked since 1980 and over the last two years increases have been lower than inflation.

Perhaps what is most surprising about Ellis's latest World Rental Levels table is that it does not record any upward movement in City rents since the last survey was compiled. In the very prime areas a new level of at least £32 a sq ft is being established with agents' gossip predicting even higher deals on the point of conclusion at various locations around the City.

For some office tenants it would seem that the total occupancy costs figure of £51 a sq ft is already outdated as they are finding the bill edging closer to £55 a sq ft for their space. It seems likely we shall see these higher costs reflected in Ellis's next survey in the autumn.

The ICI Pension Fund has forwarded-finance the whole of Ashville Properties' 53,000 sq ft first phase Wokingham indus-

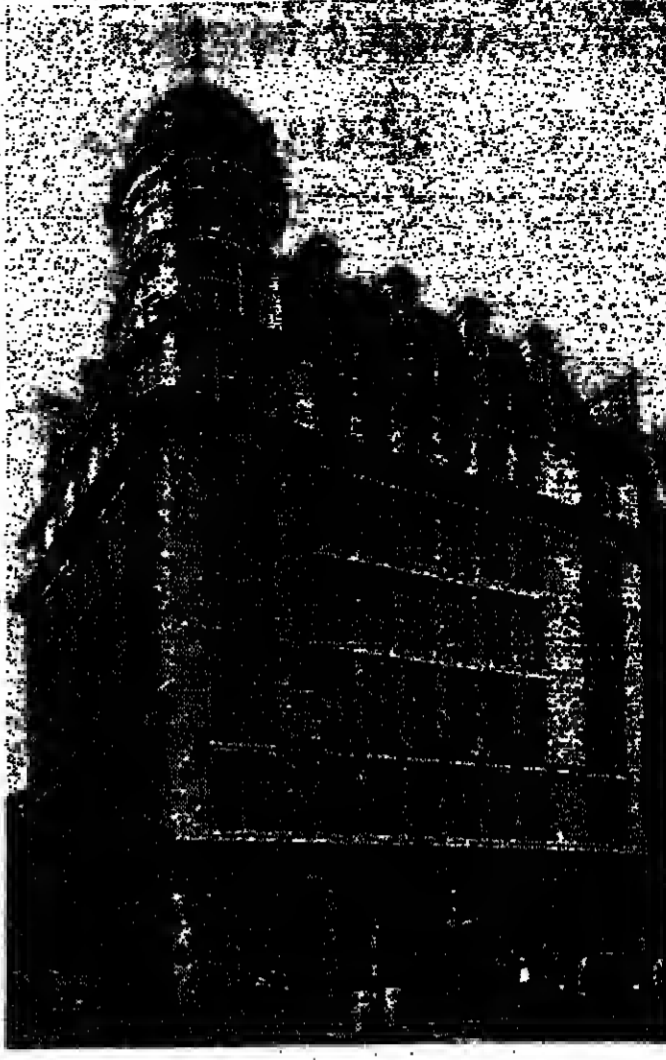
trial development. Located in the so-called Thames Valley "Golden Triangle" this first phase is expected to have an investment value on completion of more than £2.5m. Consisting of six units with a high level of office content, the letting agents King & Co are asking rents of more than £4 a sq ft. Completion is expected in August.

James Lang Wootton has let about 50,000 sq ft of warehouse accommodation to tobacco manufacturers Philip Morris in a development close to Brussels airport. The warehouse forms part of a 160,000 sq ft development at Zaventem which is owned by the Philips Pension Fund. This is the second major letting JLV has concluded on the site, earlier this year a big Japanese company leased space in the development. Asking rents are around BF 1,300 a sq metre a year.

Allied Irish Bank has sublet more than 8,000 sq ft in part of its Old Jewry building to Manufacturers Hanover at a rent of £25 a sq ft. Allied Irish has only just leased 19,000 sq ft in the block at 11 Old Jewry for a rent of just over £20 a sq ft. Baker Harris Saunders acted for the bank and St Quintin represented the owners, National Provident and the Rhodes Trust. Richard Main & Co advised Manufacturers Hanover.

The one million shares which are being earmarked for private investors through International Income Properties' London flotation will give individuals the chance to invest in a buoyant sector of the US property market. IIP is a subsidiary of the Australian-based Lease Corporation which has been developing property "down under" since the late 1950s.

A further one million shares are being placed with institutions, some of whom are already investors in IIP. These include the ICI Pension Fund.



Hambro Life is nearing completion of its £3m refurbishment of the Savoy Court office building, bought nearly three years ago for £3.3m. Joint letting agents are DE & J Levy and Michael Laurie & Partners.

IIP has a stake in four well established shopping centres in the US and it plans to use the proceeds, about \$17m, to buy a further shopping mall. It would appear that IIP, under the chairmanship of Mr Gerard Dusseldorp (an expatriate Dutchman) has the right strategy. For the time being the investment vehicle is ignoring the temptation to buy office or

warehouse buildings in North America. The current portfolio consists of centres with a high reversionary potential and a strong income stream. By avoiding new developments IIP reduces risk to a minimum and immediately takes advantage of existing rents to judge how much to spend on upgrading and extending the shopping centres.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

On the instruction of The Joint Receivers Sir Kenneth Cork, G.B.E., D.Litt., F.C.A. & P.F.M. Shewell Esq., M.A. F.C.A. DeLOREAN AUCTION POSTPONED. Forthcoming Auction Sale of DeLorean Motor Company. Scheduled for Wed/Thurs 18 & 19th May 1983 has been postponed until further notice. Auctioneers & Valuers HENRY BUTCHER & Co. Brownlow House, 50/51 High Holborn, London WC1V 6EG. Tel: 01-405 8411 Telex 897377

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INTERNATIONALLY Well-Known Producer of Leisure Wear. Especially T-Shirts, Sweat-shirts and Jeans, seeks Agents on Commission Basis for all parts of Great Britain. Applicants should have good contacts in the Retail Trade. Please apply in writing to: Box 0834H, The Times.

NATIONAL HUNT RACING PROGRAMMES

Stratford

Table of horse racing results for Stratford, including races like 5.30 BRAILES CHASE, 6.00 Ladies Handicap, etc.

NATIONAL HUNT RACING PROGRAMMES

Sedgefield

Table of horse racing results for Sedgefield, including races like 5.45 BELMONT BEER LINE CONTEST, 6.15 SEEDLING HURDLE, etc.

PALL MALL No Premium

PALL MALL No Premium. Prestige furnished carpet showrooms. Includes details of W2 (Off Edgware Road) and NORTH OF THAMES properties.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

ISLE OF MAN. Low tax area 20%. No Corporation Tax. No Capital Gains Tax. Includes details of NORTH OF THAMES properties.

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

YORK CITY CENTRE. First time offered. 16 bedrooms hotel, 50 seats. Includes details of EX. CATALOGUE LOADS FOR SALE.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

CASH AVAILABLE NOW! Creditors Pressing. Guarantees in liquidity. Includes details of HARTLE, SONS & VICKERS.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

HARTLE, SONS & VICKERS. 175 WEST STREET, SHEFFIELD 1. Telephone 28057. Includes details of FREEHOLD BUSINESS SOUTHERN REGION.

RODDY BAKER CHASE

Table of horse racing results for Roddy Baker Chase, including races like 2.20 Roddy Baker Chase, 2.50 Heavy Haulage, etc.

SEDDING HURDLE

Table of horse racing results for Sedding Hurdle, including races like 6.15 Sedding Hurdle, 6.45 Mares Handicap, etc.

Advertising your Commercial Property costs only £20.00 per centimetre

Advertising your Commercial Property costs only £20.00 per centimetre. Simply complete the coupon below with details of your commercial property, together with your name and address and telephone number, and we will telephone you with a quotation before we insert your advertisement.

Jumping off

Jumping off. Newton Abbot's meeting today has been abandoned due to waterlogging. Stratford stewards will inspect the course today at 8am in the event of overnight rain.

Marfa favourite

Marfa favourite. Louisville (Ruster) - Marfa, a rough cut with an unusual and aggressive running style, is the leading challenger in an undisturbed field of 20 in the first stage of Kentucky Derby, the first stage of America's horse racing triple crown, tomorrow.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

COMMERCIAL SERVICES. 5,000 COLOUR LEAFLETS £150 per 1000. Includes details of TRANSPORT BUSINESS, COMPUTER SERVICES, and other commercial offerings.

Handwritten text at the bottom right of the page, possibly a signature or date.

# Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

## A car to meet all your requirements

The most feared and most frequent question put to motoring journalists is "what car should I buy?". Individual likes and dislikes, number to family, budget restrictions, type of journeys, size of garage... the list of data required before even attempting an answer is endless.

But occasionally a car meets your personal requirements so perfectly that you tell all your friends about it and even feel put out when they receive the news with less than rapturous attention.

Such a car is the new BMW 320i, the mid-range model in the revamped 3-series which went on sale last month.

There was considerable disappointment when the Munich company made only minor changes to the shape giving it a less chunky look than its predecessor. At a time when competitors like Audi and Ford are producing more eye-catching, aerodynamically efficient machinery, BMW has made only small gains in drag efficiency for the new 3-series but BMW insists that it wants to retain its distinctive appearance and, in any event, the rewards are much greater for concentrating on what goes under the skin.

The biggest improvement is the new suspension system. There can

be few drivers of the old 3-series who have not experienced a few hairy moments on wet roads when the rear of the car broke away under acceleration. It is still possible to provoke a slide, but now the whole car feels much more balanced and controllable.

The two litre, straight six engine was already a by-word for its turbine-like smoothness. It appears in bigger, more powerful form in other BMWs, but for my money the two litre is by far the sweetest. Now fitted with Bosch L-jetronic injection, a higher compression ratio, a new camshaft and tuned to deliver more power lower down, it offers a 12 per cent improvement in fuel consumption and seems quieter than ever.

It is this ability to cover long distances at high speed behind a power unit that never raises its voice above a whisper that is the 320i's most endearing asset. Allied to a new five speed gearbox with a slick change mechanism and higher ratios, it makes light of even the most depressing journey.

Unfortunately, because of a lack of suitably mixed motoring conditions during the test period I could obtain only an average fuel consumption figure appropriate mainly to motorway travel. But at



BMW 320i: retaining its distinctive look

31 mpg that points to something around 29 mpg as being well within reach of most people and as much as 35 mpg for the growing number of "soft shoe" exponents.

Another bonus from the spring clean is an increase in the boot size and bigger front disc brakes.

In addition, the Belgium specification is well below the British. For instance the 320i sold here has a lockable glove box, electric exterior mirrors, tinted glass, a tachometer, adjustable steering and adjustable driving seat. And that BMW says accounts for another £236. Add £80 for the first two services which are free in Britain but not in Belgium and about £250 for the cost of collection and registration and on even my poor arithmetic that halves the saving to be made.

However as Mr Nicholson's figures were based on BMW prices in Belgium on March 11 and sterling has strengthened considerably since then, his evidence for buying your BMW in Belgium has also strengthened.

### Multi-purpose

The Corina may have been replaced by the trendy new Sierra, but its bits and pieces will figure prominently in kit cars for some time yet. The latest to use them is one of the most novel approaches yet. The Sherwood offers a choice of estate car, pick-up truck or van lay-out simply by switching bodies on the same chassis. The kit includes a massive steel chassis like the Land Rover's and a selection of fibre glass body panels.

The swop body system has been around for some time on trucks, but this is believed to be the first application for the ordinary motorist. The designer Mr Jim McIntyre also designed the Spartan two seater kit car of which more than 2,000 have been built in the past 10 years. It was also based on Corina running gear.

Factory-built Sherwoods start at £6,200 with a 1300 cc Corina engine. The kit version to convert a standard Corina costs £1,285 including VAT. A new company, Sherwood Universal Vehicles, has been formed to exploit the design and is sharing premises with the original Spartan Car Company at Kirby Lane Works, Pinxton, Nottinghamshire. There is already a six month waiting list for factory-built jobs and six weeks for kits.

### Help for DIY enthusiasts

DIY repairs and servicing is often the only way out for the cost conscious motorist. But the pitfalls are many and can result in even more expense when the local garage has to sort out a botched repair.

However, it should also be said that the amateur with a reasonable bent for handling tools and with access to workshop manuals can solve hundreds of problems a year. He will also derive personal satisfaction from his own achievements.

Starting with a 1937 Austin Seven, I have attempted most jobs including complete engine and gearbox reconditioning. But I never had the advantage of the latest DIY aids such as the AA's new Car Maintenance Course. Ring-bound in a sturdy made, plastic carrying-case-come-reading-stand, it covers 260 British and foreign cars. Besides detailed instruction, it offers up to five layers of illustrations which peel off to show key components in successive stages of dismantling.

It costs £29.95 and while it can never convert a ham-fisted butcher into the complete mechanic, it will be a godsend to even half-competent tool welders.

### Cheaper or not?

Times readers are nothing if not persistent. Two months ago I reported that BMW (GB) was claiming that it was no longer cheaper for a British motorist to buy his new car in Belgium. Mr S. J. Nicholson, of Chiswick, London, wrote the next day to dispute the claim and to say that he proposed to back this with the result of an investigation he was then conducting.

This week he kept his promise with a Belgian/UK price comparison of most of BMW's range. According to his figures the 320i shows a saving of £1,743 (20 per cent), the 520i £2,202 (21 per cent), the 528i £3,155 (23 per cent), 635i £4,589 (19 per cent) and 735i £3,647 (19 per cent).

Mr Nicholson points out that the Belgian list price is exclusive of VAT, which is not charged on cars imported into Belgium for export. He has also used the exchange rate which is applicable to individuals transferring money to Belgium for private purchases.

However he does appear to have forgotten a few pertinent factors which make his figures less attractive. BMW charges a premium of about 8 per cent for right hand drive cars bought on the Continent. It justifies this by pointing to the extra cost involved in buying right hand drive compo-

### Vital statistics

Model: BMW 320i  
Price: £23,845  
Engine: 1990 cc 6 cylinder  
Performance: Maximum speed 121.8 mph, 0-50 mph 10.1 seconds  
Official consumption: Urban 23.7 mpg; 56 mph 45.8 mpg; and 75 mph 34.9 mpg  
Langley 14.2  
Insurance: Group seven

### Getting to grips with self maintenance

Mr Nicholson's figures were based on BMW prices in Belgium on March 11 and sterling has strengthened considerably since then, his evidence for buying your BMW in Belgium has also strengthened.

### General

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

1981 (D) Black with air conditioning, cruise control, beige leather trim, 800 computer, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.

£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

## Mercedes

**500 SEL 1983**  
**3 WEEKS OLD**  
Under 2,000 miles, silver/blue velour, electric roof, special paint, cruise control, ABS radio/cassette stereo, air conditioning, tinted glass etc.  
£30,000 ono.  
(053672) 2834.

**Ivan Page-Ratcliff**  
WINDSOR 61547  
NEW MERCEDES BENZ  
500 SEC 1983 4 door, black leather, ABS, cruise control, stereo, electric sunroof, central locking, etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.  
£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

**280 SL MERCEDES 1968**  
Hard/Salt Top Auto, P.A.S.  
Truly magnificent condition  
Making man for larger car  
£6,450 ono  
Telephone: 061-236 2939

**MERCEDES 600 SALOON**  
Recorded mileage 36,000 miles.  
Registered 1972  
Beautiful throughout  
114,500  
Telephone (day) (0232) 32464  
Weekends (0778) 48448

**500 SEC 1983**  
2,200 miles, lapis blue, with cream velour interior, lower sports suspension, ABS wheels and Goodrich tyres, absolutely immaculate. £33,500. 01-405 4798 (business) 328 7367 (home). No time wasters please.

**280 SL**  
(V) Reg 82 convertible, Thistle Green/black check. Sports wheels, rear seats, Toronto stereo, 8,000 miles, new coat £19,400  
Spectacular £17,500.  
Tel 01-553 0497

**350 SL '80 V REG**  
14,000 miles, green/beige, alloy wheels, central locking, tinted glass, electric windows, stereo, radio/cassette, immaculate.  
£16,250 ono  
(0628) 24897

**280 CE**  
1981 Reg. Mercedes Silver, concours condition, 12,000 miles, ABS, cruise control, stereo, electric sunroof, etc. One petrol owner, 17,200 miles only. Excellent condition and guaranteed. Finance available.  
£7,450 plus  
AVON MOTOR CARAVANS  
Bristol, N.S. Bristol  
027-927777 anytime

**1980 A.F.M. maintained.**  
Service history, stereo, electric windows, etc. Red metallic, radio/cassette  
£10,250  
01-578 9833

**PORSCHE 924 TURBO**  
1980. A.F.M. maintained. Service history, stereo, electric windows, etc. Red metallic, radio/cassette  
£10,250  
01-578 9833

**PORSCHE 944**  
August 82 (V) Guards Red. PDM sunroof, 14,800 miles.  
£15,350  
Tel: (0602) 634072 home or (0602) 276127 office

**924 Lux Auto 1980**  
Met silver, sunroof, electric windows, stereo, etc. 14,800 miles, full service 2 weeks ago. Immaculate condition.  
£5,000.  
Tel 0883-41887

**1959 ROVER 100 EXCELLENT CONDITION**  
£1,500 o.n.o.  
**1975 RENEGADE JEEP LARGE WHEELS**  
£1,500 o.n.o.  
Tel: 0295 88655 (Sundays) or 0451 21540 (Office Hours)

**1956 BENTLEY SI**  
45,000 miles, green, no rust.  
£9,500  
Part Exchange  
Rolls-Royce Shadow  
1980 model  
Telephone: 074 989 313

**FIAT CONVERTIBLE 1200 CABRIOLET**  
Built 1964, Reg L.K. 1983, LHD, canvas top, new hood, West Coast wheels, original keys in West India by 1983.  
£5,000 o.n.o.  
Tel: 0295 88655

## General

**OPHEL RECORD BELINA**  
2.0s July 82 CD Spec, plus extras, stereo 5,000, Partners Car in immaculate condition.  
£6,250. Tel 01-580 7407 or 455 9186

**XJS HE JAGUAR**  
Red tan interior X reg, 1,000 miles only. Showroom condition must be seen.  
£18,995  
Tel: 01-642 9655 (day), Riggin Hill 75183 (even)

**XJS 3.4 AUTO 1981**  
X Registered  
Maroon/Beige, new, very low mileage, 23,000 miles, private sale. Usual dealer refinements.  
£9,500 ono  
Tel: 061-775-2245

**BMW M 535i "X" Registration**  
Electric windows, electric sunroof, dark blue metallic paint. Spoilers, Ricardo seats, tinted glass, alloy wheels, L.S.D., 5-speed close ratio box.  
Chairman's car. Full serv. incl. cond. £10,750 ono.  
Tel: 0675 84944 (Day) 05645 4510 (Eve & wkns)

**323 i '81 (X)**  
Nov. Very low mileage, 1 owner, full service history, excellent condition. Black with chrome trim, 1600 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

**BMW 728 Auto**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

**BMW 728 Auto**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

## Jaguar/Daimler

**1981 AVON DAIMLER SOVEREIGN ESTATE**  
4.2 litre, auto transmission, power steering, electric windows, electric steel sunroof, built in roof rack, dogs guard partition, dual fuel system, colour Brazilian brown, light tan vinyl roof, biscuit leather trim. Finance facilities available, part exchange considered.  
£21,000.  
Tel: 0344 23281 or 21199.

**XJS HE JAGUAR**  
Red tan interior X reg, 1,000 miles only. Showroom condition must be seen.  
£18,995  
Tel: 01-642 9655 (day), Riggin Hill 75183 (even)

**XJS 3.4 AUTO 1981**  
X Registered  
Maroon/Beige, new, very low mileage, 23,000 miles, private sale. Usual dealer refinements.  
£9,500 ono  
Tel: 061-775-2245

**BMW M 535i "X" Registration**  
Electric windows, electric sunroof, dark blue metallic paint. Spoilers, Ricardo seats, tinted glass, alloy wheels, L.S.D., 5-speed close ratio box.  
Chairman's car. Full serv. incl. cond. £10,750 ono.  
Tel: 0675 84944 (Day) 05645 4510 (Eve & wkns)

**323 i '81 (X)**  
Nov. Very low mileage, 1 owner, full service history, excellent condition. Black with chrome trim, 1600 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

**BMW 728 Auto**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

**BMW 728 Auto**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

## BMW

**1979 BMW 518**  
Polaris metallic silver with blue velour trim, tinted glass, black-painted radio, service Tels. 999. Absolutely immaculate condition throughout.  
£2,995.  
01-987 0002 (24 hr service).

**BMW 528i**  
V Registration, Silver grey. Only 26,500 miles. 5 speed box. Alloy wheels, metal sunroof.  
£5,750  
Tel: Rickmansworth (0823) 770880

**1982 BMW 525i**  
Smokey Arctic blue, tinted glass, black-painted radio, service Tels. 999. Absolutely immaculate condition throughout.  
£16,250  
Tel: 01-225 0922 (X or V) office hours.

**BMW 728i**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

**BMW 728 Auto**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

**BMW 728 Auto**  
2012 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles, 1500 cc, 115 hp, 100000 miles.  
Tel: 01-350 2129 or 01-307 1107

**BMW 528i CR Auto**  
Habitat edition, Reg 1979. Metallic colour, chrome trim, leather. Every possible extra incl. A.C. 57, 5/4, 100, 5000 cc. Recorded mileage 36,000. Fabulous looking car. Full service history. Private sale.  
£8,995  
Phone Sunday and Eve. (0782) 68851

## BUSINESS SERVICES GUIDE

<p><b>BUSINESS SERVICES</b></p> <p>Abbey Promotions Ltd, Sales Prom/Merch P O Box 25, Hatfield 51022. Express Company Registrations Limited Ltd,</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

WISDOM

WISDOM is before him but he understands that the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth. Proverbs 17:24.

BIRTHS

ADDINGTON - On May 4th at King's Cross Hospital, London, a son, Edward, to Mrs. Addington and Mr. Richard Addington.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HARRISON, The Hon. Mrs. Patricia (née Scott) will be buried in the Church of St. Andrew, 10, St. Andrew's Place, Chelsea at noon on Tuesday, 17th May 1983.

IN MEMORIAM

LANDAU, Frederick Anthony, 12th December 1907 - 27th April 1983. He died peacefully at home on 27th April 1983, aged 75 years.

WANTED

WRECKED SEATS WANTED. I am looking for wrecked seats for my car. Please contact me on 01-234 5678.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND. World Leaders in Cancer Research. Help us to find a cure for cancer.

DEATHS

ALDRIDGE - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, John Aldridge, aged 78 years.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES. The number of sufferers of this disease is increasing. Please contact us for more information.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WOLSTON CROFT - On May 3rd, peacefully at home, Mrs. Wolston Croft, aged 85 years.

WANTED

Spink Buy Oriental Art. We are looking for high quality oriental art for sale.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CORFU. May 18 to 25. Beautiful island with clear blue sea and white buildings.

PORTUGAL

At Lisbon Promotions we have the biggest and most authoritative colour brochure for Portugal.

VILLA BARGAINS

Caleta De Palafrugell. Beautiful villa with sea views and modern amenities.

Tamaru

New 3 bedroom apartment. Beach 150 yds. Available to 23 July. Rent: June 1200 p.w.

Aigua Blava

Modern 2 bedroom villa. Beach 400 yds. Available to 23 July. Rent: June 1200 p.w.

COSTA BRAVA MANAGEMENT LTD.

Acting as agents VAT Ltd. 01-580 5115

MAY HOLIDAY BARGAINS

From £140 per person 1 wk. On selected departures. Fly direct to Zurich or Porto & enjoy air travel.

ILIOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS

Modern 2 bedroom villa. Beach 400 yds. Available to 23 July. Rent: June 1200 p.w.

MAY/JUNE SUPERDEALS

From £140 per person 1 wk. On selected departures. Fly direct to Zurich or Porto & enjoy air travel.

RENTALS

ORAYTON GARDENS, SW10. Very good house with 4 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms.

BEAUFORT GARDENS, SW3

Very fine 4 bedroom house with 4 bathrooms and a swimming pool.

CHESTERTONS

01-937 7244. Estate agents for sale and rent.

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

01-229 7800. Estate agents for sale and rent.

U.K. HOLIDAYS

COSTA DEL SOL, BERMALDEIRA. Beautiful villa with sea views and modern amenities.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

YOUNG SYMPATHETIC FAMILY with 2 children in Farnham. Seeking a domestic helper.

FOR SALE

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. Buy a share in a profitable business.

RENTALS

ELEGANT DETACHED HOUSE. Beautiful villa with sea views and modern amenities.

FOR SALE

BERBER EVENT. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS. CORFU. May 18 to 25. Beautiful island with clear blue sea and white buildings.

PORTUGAL. At Lisbon Promotions we have the biggest and most authoritative colour brochure for Portugal.

VILLA BARGAINS. Caleta De Palafrugell. Beautiful villa with sea views and modern amenities.

Tamaru. New 3 bedroom apartment. Beach 150 yds. Available to 23 July. Rent: June 1200 p.w.

Aigua Blava. Modern 2 bedroom villa. Beach 400 yds. Available to 23 July. Rent: June 1200 p.w.

COSTA BRAVA MANAGEMENT LTD. Acting as agents VAT Ltd. 01-580 5115

MAY HOLIDAY BARGAINS. From £140 per person 1 wk. On selected departures. Fly direct to Zurich or Porto & enjoy air travel.

ILIOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS. Modern 2 bedroom villa. Beach 400 yds. Available to 23 July. Rent: June 1200 p.w.

MAY/JUNE SUPERDEALS. From £140 per person 1 wk. On selected departures. Fly direct to Zurich or Porto & enjoy air travel.

RENTALS. ORAYTON GARDENS, SW10. Very good house with 4 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms.

BEAUFORT GARDENS, SW3. Very fine 4 bedroom house with 4 bathrooms and a swimming pool.

CHESTERTONS. 01-937 7244. Estate agents for sale and rent.

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS. 01-229 7800. Estate agents for sale and rent.

U.K. HOLIDAYS. COSTA DEL SOL, BERMALDEIRA. Beautiful villa with sea views and modern amenities.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS. YOUNG SYMPATHETIC FAMILY with 2 children in Farnham. Seeking a domestic helper.

FOR SALE. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. Buy a share in a profitable business.

RENTALS. ELEGANT DETACHED HOUSE. Beautiful villa with sea views and modern amenities.

FOR SALE. BERBER EVENT. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.

FOR SALE. CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST. A unique opportunity to experience a traditional event.





# Britain asked to accept Seveso dioxin

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Italian Government has informally approached Britain to ask whether it could accept the consignment of poisonous dioxin waste from the Seveso chemical disaster which "disappeared" in France last autumn.

The approach was confirmed yesterday by the Foreign Office, which said it was made through the Italian Embassy last week on behalf of representatives of the Lombardy region of Italy, where the explosion took place in 1976.

According to the Foreign Office, the Italians wanted to know which British firms had the capacity to destroy the dioxin. But no formal approach had been made by the Italian Government.

The Foreign Office refused to give details of Britain's response, but referred to two statements by Mr Giles Shaw, the environment minister responsible, in response to parliamentary questions. Mr Shaw described the 41 barrels of waste as "in principle" a most unwelcome import.

He said then that the Government had no trace of the waste having entered Britain. However, his replies were made on April 15 and 26, before the approach through the embassy on April 28.

The disclosure coincided with renewed fears that the waste may still be bound for Britain, in the light of comments made by the Italian minister responsible for the environment in an interview with a Milan newspaper yesterday.

Signor Loris Fortuna, the Socialist Minister for Civil defence, told *Il Giorno* that the Government was looking for ways of disposing of the waste outside Italy and also outside France, because it did not want to spoil relations with France.

He added that Britain might be willing to take the barrels because "they know how to destroy their contents with certainty."

Asked if a precise offer had been made, Signor Fortuna said the British Government had made known to the Italians certain "indiscretions" but was insisting that negotiations should be at an official level. The waste would not be treated like "contraband", he added.

Last night, the Department of the Environment could cast no light on Signor Fortuna's comments, but said that the main British firm which had the capacity to destroy the waste by incineration, Re-Chem in Southampton, had agreed to disclose any commercial approach. It had not yet done so.

The department added that county councils and Customs and Excise were on watch for the dioxin. It was "fairly safe to assume" that notification procedures for toxic wastes had worked and the dioxin had not been legally imported.

However, yesterday's disclosure will be regarded as significant as it appears to indicate that, despite much speculation to the contrary, the highly toxic Seveso waste had still not been disposed of.

# Chile cool on requests for RAF landings

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government has twice asked Chile for permission to use its territory as a stopover for aircraft flying to the Falkland Islands, according to Señor Miguel Schweitzer, the Chilean Foreign Minister.

It seems however that the Government in Santiago held out no hope of ending the need for the costly refuelling of RAF aircraft during the flight to and from Port Stanley.

Señor Schweitzer told a news conference in Santiago that his Government preferred to maintain its position of strict neutrality.

Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign Office denied making any such request, while in Santiago himself last week.

Meanwhile the Foreign Office last night continued to deny the suggestion that hopes of an early end to the Falklands War were dashed when the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano was torpedoed.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, has accused Mrs Thatcher of ordering the sinking in order to "ditch" an agreement with Argentina.

# Hever Castle armour suit fetches £1.9m

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

A superb suit of armour made in Milan at about 1550 for King Henry II of France was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £1,925,000. It fetched the highest bid in a £4m sale of arms from the Hever Castle collection.

From well below £1m there were only two bidders slogging it out. Standing at the side of the room in a plain coloured dress was Barbara Desiroth, Sotheby's Art Noxon expert in New York, with her ear glued to a telephone. She was relaying bids from a private collector who emerged as the victor.

The competition came from Howard Ricketts, a leading London arms dealer, bidding on behalf of a Continental collector. A boyish figure, dressed in a grey suit, he stood in the centre of the room which was crowded with collectors, dealers and spectators.

He tried to slow down and then speed up the bidding. Then at £1.65m, he drew out a pocket calculator and did a quick sum before recording his last bid.

The price is by far the highest recorded for a suit of armour. The previous high was £418,000 paid at Christie's for a Greenwich armour made in 1613 which was ordered by Prince Henry of Wales.

The armour is richly embossed and chiselled with grotesque masks and scrolling acanthus foliage. Aesthetically and historically it is the most significant armour remaining in private hands.

The sale was devoted to the extraordinary collection of arms and armour formed during a period of about six years by William Waldorf Astor, later Viscount Astor, to complement the little castle he had bought in Kent in 1903. It was at Hever Castle that Anne Boleyn grew up.

All the expensive pieces in the collection, which have been at Hever since the first decade of the century, will require export licences if they are to leave the country. The Tower Armouries places which would undoubtedly have been refused an export licence, were all bought by Mr Howard Ricketts.

He spent £330,000 on a seventeenth century suit of Flemish armor made for Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. He is best known today as Shakespeare's patron, but the Earl was also greatly interested in the colonial projects of the day.

The suits of armour were the most expensive feature of the sale compared to previous price levels. But the sale overall earned the present Lord Astor of Hever double the £2m that Sotheby's had been estimating before the auction.



Taking bids for King Henry's armour suit. Photograph: Henry Kerr.

# Frank Johnson in the Commons Mr Andropov's cracking form at question time

Mr Yuri Andropov opened his general election campaign yesterday with a sparkling performance at Prime Minister's question time.

He successfully used his famous skills as a communicator to impress both Mr Michael Foot and - rather surprisingly for so prominent an opponent of left-wing extremists - Mr Roy Jenkins. For both made clear their disapproval of Mrs Thatcher's unenthusiastic response to Mr Andropov's new proposals concerning missiles in Europe.

The proposals were timed to ensure a lively start to the press advertising campaign being launched by Mr Andropov's party during the election. But Mr Andropov's election campaign will be confined to Britain rather than extended to his native Soviet Union. Russian voters may rest assured that they will not be inconvenienced by a snap June poll.

The Soviet Government has made it known that, whatever the temptations to cash in on Mr Andropov's commanding lead in the opinion polls, it intends to soldier on until the end of its term of office which, under Soviet electoral law, lasts until eternity. Mr Andropov is one leader who does not intend to cut and run.

By launching his campaign now, Mr Andropov seemed to be in no doubt that Britain would be having a June poll, even though the incumbent whom he was trying to unseat, Mrs Thatcher, had still not announced it. This was another example of Mr Andropov's renowned foresight in psychological calculations. Back home, he shows the same lack of doubt about the actual results of elections. He is the David Butler of Russia, with additional infallibility.

Mrs Thatcher arrived for her question time in a House which was finally exhausted by these days of waiting, but nonetheless impatient at having to endure still more. It was a thin attendance, many members being dispersed around the local hustings. Those who remained were slumped irritably across the open spaces, longing listlessly for the Prime Minister to end it all with a few words.

Mr Richard Mitchell, of the SDP, had the first question. The continued delay provoked

from him an angry outburst. In fact, he was so angry that he had written the outburst down. "Is the right honourable lady aware," he asked, looking at his notes "that her decision to postpone telling this House whether or not there is going to be a general election until after she has had the chance to analyse the local election results shows clearly..." He paused, and further consulted his notes.

In the House, if you are going to say that something is show clearly, it is always best to say immediately what that something is. Delay can be fatal. Nearly everybody started laughing. Fortunately Mr Mitchell eventually found his place in his outburst.

What it showed clearly, we eventually learned from Mr Mitchell, was that "she is the same as all the rest: a cynical person prepared to put party advantage before the good of the country."

Various Tories in marginal seats inwardly expressed the hope that Mr Mitchell was right. Mrs Thatcher dismissed the charge.

It was shortly afterwards that Mr Andropov made his first surprise gain with an average British floating voter: Mr Jenkins. The leader of the SDP complained that "Mr Andropov's limited but significant step forward appears to have been much more coolly received in London than in Washington or Nato headquarters? Would she be prepared to correct this impression?" Mrs Thatcher was not.

Mr Foot urged her "to consider it afresh." And Mr Cavin Strang, a Labour backbencher, spoke of "a significant Soviet concession." Mrs Thatcher insisted that it was "totally wrong" of the Soviet Union to suggest, as it did in these new proposals, that Britain's deterrent of last resort - our submarine-based nuclear weapons - should be included in talks which left out Russia's comparable weapons.

Mr Andropov was already showing the sort of cracking form which had enabled his party to win every election since 1917. It was good to see the old campaigner bouncing back after his recent setback in the West German poll.

# Labour to formalize strategy on marginal seats

Continued from page 1

The function of the whole exercise is designed to channel maximum support from Trade Unions for Labour victory in the early stages of the campaign. The Tower Armouries places which would undoubtedly have been refused an export licence, were all bought by Mr Howard Ricketts.

He spent £330,000 on a seventeenth century suit of Flemish armor made for Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. He is best known today as Shakespeare's patron, but the Earl was also greatly interested in the colonial projects of the day.

The suits of armour were the most expensive feature of the sale compared to previous price levels. But the sale overall earned the present Lord Astor of Hever double the £2m that Sotheby's had been estimating before the auction.

to a degree, therefore, it serves as a barometer of optimism about the outcome of the election.

Category "B" constituencies are likely to get short shrift by way of outside support for local party efforts to wrest a further 45 seats from the Conservatives and Liberals, including Ber-

mondsey, where the report notes laconically that there is "a Liberal presence".

For Labour to win the election, however, it would require the party to win or retain all its prime target constituencies and capture a sizeable chunk of the likely

candidates for success. The fact that Labour's people on the ground do not rate the chances of winning such constituencies sufficiently high to put them in the "A" category list suggests that many rank and file activists believe the election is already lost.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit St George's School, Windsor, 3.  
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, attends a meeting of the Trustees at Buckingham Palace, 11.30.  
**New exhibitions**  
The Art of the Print: traditional and modern printmaking techniques. E. M. Flint Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45; (from today until May 28).  
Photographs by Colin Baxter, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until May 28).  
**Last chance to see**  
The Revival of Dutch Ceramics, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends tomorrow).  
Jugs, Jars and Jollyboys: Tradition in English pottery. The Most Beautiful Art of England: Watercolours from 1730 to 1850; and A Special Friendship: Works acquired for the gallery with the aid The Friends of Whitby Art Gallery, Whitby Park, Mablethorpe, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun; (all end tomorrow).  
Selected works by Richard Long, Arncliffe gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).  
A Distant Prospect: Aerial photography from the past 125 years. Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Collyer Quay, York: Tue to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).

**Music**  
Concert by Kevock Choir, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.  
Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Huddersfield Town Hall, 7.30.  
Recital by staff of Leicestershire School of Music, The Rowans, College Street, Leicestershire, 8.30.  
Concert by Hale Barns Festival Chorus and Chesham Brass Ensemble, All Saints Church, Hale Barns, Altrincham, Cheshire, 8.  
**Talks, lectures**  
The Knight and His Armour, by S. M. Cook, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.  
The Transcendent Family and the Foundation of the Ashmolean, by Andrew MacGregor, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 5.  
**General**  
Newark and Nottinghamshire Agricultural Show, The Showground, Winthorpe, Newark, Nottinghamshire, 8.30 to 6 (today and tomorrow).  
A new gallery of Islamic art is opened today in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. It is named Mr Gerald Reitlinger, who gave the University of Oxford his Islamic collection. Open Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

- ACROSS**
- Deputy shortly has to compete with bereavement (8).
  - A horse to watch (6).
  - Sw Jack - a splendid fellow! (6).
  - Bookmaker for whom love isn't music? (8).
  - Filan in which Clemmie's father played a part (4,4).
  - What artist's models do after this run (6).
  - Start to plead for admission (5).
  - Announcer using public address system (4,5).
  - Silvan setting for TV studios (4,5).
  - This driver for Rosinante? (5).
  - Seat for Bismarck in the Museum (6).
  - Last month one new team has made the final (8).
  - Scientific work on the subject of a gun-catch gets award (8).
  - Position of fencing I erect is wrong (6).
  - Country journalists going in all directions (6).
  - In this bird the colour's sharp (8).
- DOWN**
- Record one's lines as part of serial (7).
  - This sort of questioning produces speedy discharge (5,4).
- Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow**  
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

## Food prices

Those expecting to enjoy British asparagus during the first week of May will probably be disappointed. The cold, wet weather has delayed the early crop so supply is short. Prices range from £1.80 to £2.50 a lb. English and French spring cabbage at 15-30p a lb is wonderfully crisp; cauliflowers are 25-40p each, but look for small, light heads - the favour is better. Salad ingredients are becoming more plentiful: English celery just coming in at 40-50p a head; superb quality English and Dutch lettuce tomatoes at 55-75p a lb; cucumbers getting cheaper with increased English supplies, 25-50p each. Safeway have a good display of Barinka grapes at 56p a lb, which is under the average price. Spanish, Italian and Israeli strawberries are a good buy at 45-70p a half-pound punnet.

Mark's and Spencer's poultry display is hard to beat from poissin weighing just over a pound at £1.05 a lb to large chickens at £1.70 per lb. For casseroles there are packs of ten chicken thighs at 89p a lb. Home-produced lamb is still expensive compared to other meat. Salfrey are charging £2.39 for a whole leg but have New Zealand leg at £1.08 a lb.

## Roads

**London and South-east: M27:** Closed westbound at Fordsbridge (junction 12) Sun to 5pm; diversions: A27, temporary lights at Odiham, Hampshire, M11: Only one lane open northbound from junction 6 to 7 (Harlow).  
**Wales and West: A5:** Temporary lights on Holyhead to Betsworth road at Llanfair, Gwynedd: A36: lane closures on Llanfair by-pass at Trago. M5: only hard shoulder in use northbound at junction 26 (Wellington).  
**Midlands and East Anglia: M54:** Lane closures on Tolpelt by-pass: diversions at junction A429: Roadworks S. of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, from Loxley turn to Redhill. Extensive delays due to roadworks: A9/A456: temporary lights at Belmont island, Hereford.  
**North: A1:** Roadworks - on Alnwick by-pass, Northumberland; over River Aln, A6119: Lane closures at Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn, Lancashire. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A6) Wigan and junction 27 (A5209, Wigan/Stanish), Greater Manchester.  
**South-east: M9:** Lane closures between junctions 2 and 7 (Graysmouth and Kincairdine Bridge).

## The papers

Commenting on a current survey to find out how Londoners want to be policed, the Daily Mail says: "We will not be surprised if (Londoners) express a preference for more policemen on the beat, including more specials, who strengthen the citizens' links with the police, and help with the urban problem of crime, many immigrants enter their ranks."

The Sun welcomes Mrs Thatcher's commitment to rate reform: "The basic evil of the rates is that they are based on bureaucratic convenience rather than the ability to pay." It would be fair to finance local spending by a local sales or income tax, or simply to introduce direct financing from the Exchequer, the paper adds.

## Weather

A trough of low pressure in the W will move slowly across most of the British Isles during the day.

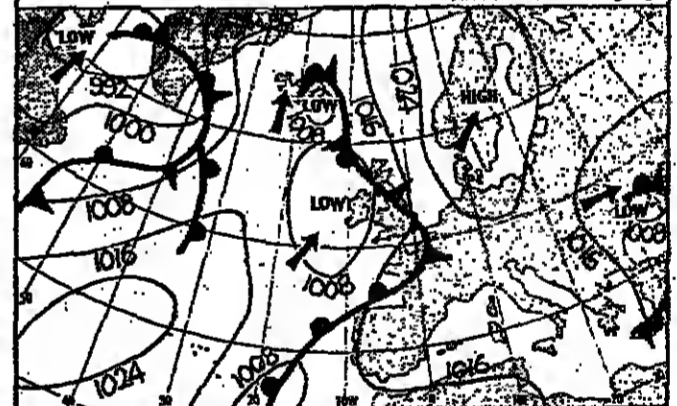
**6 am to midnight**  
London, SE, central S England, E Midlands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, soon becoming drizzle, sunny intervals; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).  
East Angles, E England: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming drizzle; wind SE, fresh, veering S, light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).  
W Midlands, N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, soon becoming drizzle and showers; wind SE, veering S, moderate; max temp 17C (63F).  
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, showers, heavy at times; wind SE, fresh; max temp 17C (63F).  
NW, cent N England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Angus: Cloudy, rain, heavy in places, becoming drizzle, showers; wind SE, moderate; max temp 15C (59F).  
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Cloudy, rain, heavy in places, drying out later, clear intervals developing; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 14C (57F) inland, 12C (54F) on coasts.  
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain, heavy at times; wind SE, fresh; max temp 11C (52F).  
Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain, heavy in places, becoming showers later, some clear intervals; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 12C (54C).  
Outlook for the weekend: Unsettled; fog patches on coasts and inland overnight; temperatures mostly a little above normal.

**SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea:** Wind SE fresh, light strong, sea moderate to heavy; visibility poor, becoming drizzle; sea slight or moderate; S George's Channel: Wind SE, moderate to fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

**Sun rises:** Sun sets: 5:25 am, 8:31 pm  
**Moon rises:** Moon sets: 5:37 am, 12:57 pm  
New moon: May 12.

**Lighting-up time**  
London 8:01 pm to 4:53 am  
Bright 8:10 pm to 5:03 am  
Edinburgh 8:15 pm to 4:57 am  
Manchester 8:17 pm to 4:54 am  
Preston 8:18 pm to 5:19 am

## MOON TODAY



## High tides

Location	AM	PM	HT
London Bridge	8:11	5:6	9:18
Avonmouth	8:05	5:14	9:10
Belfast	8:40	5:8	9:28
Cardiff	8:20	5:10	9:13
Doverport	12:22	4:2	1:10
Exmouth	8:50	4:8	1:12
Falmouth	8:52	4:10	1:14
Glasgow	7:34	3:8	8:37
Grimsby	8:22	5:14	9:14
Haylehead	8:23	4:3	1:05
Leam	1:35	6:2	1:48
Lough	1:41	6:1	6:2
Louth	10:10	4:8	1:08
Lytham	8:57	5:16	9:16
Lowestoft	8:44	1:9	3:28
Malpas	7:34	3:7	7:48
Marazion	8:11	5:0	8:53
Newquay	12:15	5:1	1:00
Oban	2:05	2:29	4:8
Portsmouth	12:27	1:3	1:18
Scarborough	8:05	5:14	9:14
Sharncliffe	8:30	4:4	1:27
Southampton	8:19	3:4	7:27
Swansea	8:24	5:0	8:58
Tyne	11:24	4:1	7:21
Wilton-on-Avon	7:11	3:2	7:31

## Around Britain

Location	Sun Rain	Mon	Tue	Max	Min
St Andrews	2,8	1	5	48	40
Southport	1,4	8	48	48	40
Blackpool	7,8	11	52	52	44
Cardiff	6,2	11	52	52	44
Glasgow	6,4	14	57	57	49
London	2,7	17	63	63	55
Manchester	6,3	17	63	63	55
Nottingham	5,4	18	63	63	55
Sheffield	5,6	18	63	63	55
Swansea	6,7	14	57	57	49
Wolverhampton	6,2	17	63	63	55
Wrexham	4,9	13	59	59	51
York	3,4	17	63	63	55
Edinburgh	2,7	16	61	61	53
Glasgow	1,0	12	55	55	47
Wolverhampton	0,9	11	55	55	47
Wrexham	1,4	17	63	63	55
Wolverhampton	2,2	12	54	54	46

## Abroad

Location	C	F	C	F
Algeria	20	68	20	68
Amman	25	73	25	73
Antwerp	15	59	15	59
Athens	21	70	21	70
Bombay	35	95	35	95
Buenos Aires	18	64	18	64
Calcutta	35	95	35	95
Cairo	25	73	25	73
Canton	25	73	25	73
Cebu	35	95	35	95
Hankow	35	95	35	95
Hong Kong	35	95	35	95
London	15	59	15	59
Lyons	15	59	15	59
Manila	35	95	35	95
Medan	35	95	35	95
Paris	15	59	15	59
Peking	35	95	35	95
Rangoon	35	95	35	95
San Francisco	15	59	15	59
Singapore	35	95	35	95
Sourabaya	35	95	35	95
Taipei	35	95	35	95
Tientsin	35	95	35	95
Yokohama	35	95	35	95

هكذا من الاصل